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Reference Mission Operational Analysis Document (RMOAD) for the Life Sciences Research Facilities

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Reference Mission Operational Analysis Document (RMOAD) for the Life Sciences Research Facilities

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FOREWORD

The Space Station will be constructed during the next decade as an orbiting, low-gravity, permanently manned facility. This facility will provide a multitude of research opportunities for many different users. The pressurized research laboratory will allow Life Scientists to study the effects of long term exposure to microgravity on humans, animals, and plants. The results of these studies will increase our understanding of this foreign environment on basic life processes and assure the safety of man's long term presence in space.

This "Reference Mission Operational Analysis Document" establishes initial operational requirements for the use of the Life Sciences Research Facility (LSRF) during its construction. This report was prepared for National Aeronautics and Space Administration Headquarters and contains integrated Johnson Space Center and Ames Research Center operational inputs for the LSRF. Investigations identified in the "Life Science Space Station Planning Document: A Reference Payload for the Life Sciences Research Facility" were used as a baseline reference for the generation of data presented in this report.

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ACRONYMS

AC Alternating Current
AI Artificial Intelligence
ARC Ames Research Center

BIA Bus Interface Adapter

BmRP Biomedical Research Project
BRP Biological Research Project

BSHF Biological Specimen Holding Facility

CCSDS Consultive Committee for Space Data Systems

DC Direct Current

ECS Environmental Control System

EPDS Electrical Power Distribution System

FOC Full Operating Capability

HRF Human Research Facility

IOC Initial Operating Capability

ISO International Standards Organization

JSC Johnson Space Center

Kbps Kilobits Per Second

LAN Local Area Network

LSRF Life Sciences Research Facility

Mbps Megabits Per Second

MDE Mission Dependent Equipment

NIU Network Interface Unit

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

PI Principal Investigator

PMC Permanently Manned Capability

POCC Payload Operations Control Center

RMOAD Reference Mission Operational Analysis Document

SDP Standard Data Processor

SSIS Space Station Information System

TBD To Be Determined

UTC Universal Time Code

VCR Video Cassette Recorder

1.0 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

The goal of the Life Sciences Program is to optimize early science return during the construction phase of the Space Station Life Sciences Research Facility (LSRF). Reference Mission Operational Analysis Document (RMOAD) presents the operational requirements for a candidate set of investigations which could be performed during the construction of the LSRF.

This report is the beginning of the definition phase of the LSRF and defines an operational approach for the utilization of the LSRF using reference payloads which generically define onboard procedures, resources and logistics. Reference payloads incorporated into this report were based on the "Redbook" which is "NASA Technical Memorandum #89188, Life Sciences Space Station Planning Document: A Reference Payload for the Life Sciences Research Facility".

The "Redbook" defines two sets of experiments: Mission A and Mission B. The experiments listed in the "Redbook" were extracted from JSC 20799, "Life Sciences Research Laboratory Human Research Facility (HRF)", commonly known as the "Bluebook" and from the "Life Sciences Objectives and Representative Experiments, Biological Research Project" commonly known as the "Greenbook". These reference documents describe approximately 90 human and 170 plant and animal hypothetical experiments.

1.1 SCOPE

RMOAD encompasses only the Life Science pressurized module payloads described in Mission SAAX 307, Space Station Mission Requirements Data Base (MRDB).

2.0 ASSUMPTIONS AND GUIDELINES

The following general assumptions and guidelines were used as the basis for this report:

2.1 MISSION TIMEFRAME

The RMOAD mission scenario encompasses a two year period within the time frame 1994 (Permanently Manned Capability (PMC)) through 1998-2005 (Initial Operating Capability (IOC)). Full Operating Capability (FOC) of the Space Station will be from the year 2005 to 2025.

2.2 INVESTIGATIONS

The "Redbook" represents generic science objectives and hardware requirements which can be accommodated with assumed resources. Descriptions of the investigations used for this analysis are located in Appendix A.

The Biomedical Research Project (BmRP) refers to investigations using crewmembers as subjects and the Biological Research Projects (BRP) refers to investigations using non-human subjects such as rodents, primates or plants.

Experiments have been designed for a 180 day duty cycle. Materials management and logistics are based on 90 day accounting cycles to correspond to a Shuttle launch every 90 days.

Sharing experiment samples or specimen parameters has not been addressed in this report.

This analysis does not include ground operations, integration and testing support necessary for Life Sciences experiments.

This report is partially based on a reference Space Station configuration and operational policies which are subject to change. Current Space Station plans lack the detail necessary for a detailed and comprehensive analysis.

RMOAD will evolve as significant changes to Space Station configuration and operational policy occur and when detailed information is made available to the Life Sciences community.

2.3 RESOURCE DATA

Experiment specific, detailed engineering data is contained in this report and is presented for reference only. The data presented represents extrapolated data from the references used. Data describing operational hardware were based on existing hardware and estimated data for proposed equipment to be designed and fabricated.

2.4 LSRF CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPORTING SHUTTLE MISSIONS

The LSRF construction phase will be two (2) years in duration. There will be two categories of supporting Shuttle missions during this two year time frame:

- (1) Four (4) dedicated Life Sciences Missions during the LSRF construction phase with the initial launch at PMC with follow-on missions at six (6) month intervals.
- (2) Routine missions will be launched every 90 days which will provide logistics support for operational Life Sciences payloads.

Figure 2.4.1 summarizes the LSRF construction sequence and logistics missions.

2.5 LSRF CONSTRAINTS

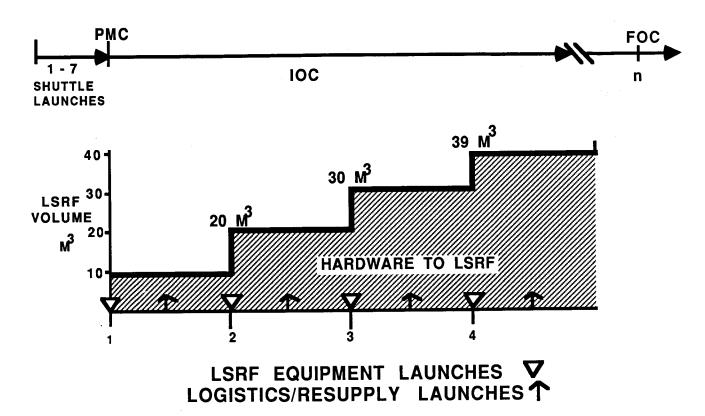
Life Sciences equipment will be consolidated in a dedicated pressurized Life Sciences Module and, per the MRDB, will have provisions for approximately:

- (1) 39 cubic meters of rack volume
- (2) 8500 kilograms of mass
- (3) 14 kilowatts of total average power
- (4) 66 hours per week of crew time per 180 day duty cycle

As a result of this analysis the constraints were changed to the following:

- (1) 39 cubic meters of rack volume
- (2) 13700 kilograms of mass
- (3) 7.4 kilowatts of total average power
- (4) 72 hours per week of crew time per 180 day duty cycle

Estimates for rack volume, mass, power and crew time are presented in the Appendices.



NOTE: MAJOR LAUNCHES MAY BE AUGUMENTED WITH INTERMEDIATE "LAUNCHES OF OPPORTUNITY"

FIGURE 2.4.1 LSRF CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

2.5.1 LSRF Rack Layout Constraint

Since the final rack configuration has not been determined, a "rack equivalent" of one cubic meter was used for the rack layout. Rack allocations were previously distributed to the BRP and BmRP on a per cubic meter basis. The respective project allocations are comprised of rack mounted hardware and rack stowage in terms of cubic meter volume. The rack layout is composed of rackmounted hardware configured according to the height dimension with the remaining space designated as stowage. Rack mounted hardware configured by height dimension

occupies more rack space than the cubic meter volume would indicate. Therefore, rack layouts only serve as a pictorial representation of how the hardware could be configured for each LSRF construction phase. Actual hardware and stowage volume must be obtained from the equipment matrix. Reference the rack layout diagrams for each phase in Appendices C,D,E, and F.

3.0 <u>OPERATIONS SCENARIO</u>

The following hypothetical LSRF mission scenario presents the logistics and resources necessary to support a proposed LSRF construction sequence. Supporting data is presented in Appendices A,B,C,D,E,F.

3.1 LSRF CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

The four construction phases of the LSRF are supported by four dedicated Life Sciences Shuttle missions. Each construction phase described below integrates an increasing inventory of equipment which incrementally increases research capability and science return during the two year construction of the LSRF.

3.1.1 Phase One

The assembly of BmRP and BRP equipment will be sequenced to maximize science return from the limited hardware and crew time available during the overall LSRF construction phases. See Figures 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. A rodent habitat will be operated without animals for operational checkout, troubleshooting small problems, and bioisolation verification during the first 90 days of After the holding facilities checkout is completed, rodents will be transported to the LSRF for the second 90 days of phase one. A cage cleaner and multipurpose work bench will also be tested. Twenty-one BmRP experiments were selected by JSC SD12 and five BRP investigation were selected by ARC to be conducted during this phase. These experiments were considered the primary candidates for early accomplishment during this phase due to crew time constraints. Only portions of some elected experiments are considered appropriate for this phase.

PHASE 4	6 CREW	COMPLETE LSRF OUTFITTING. CONCLUDE CAPABILITY TO CONDUCT ALL BIOMEDICAL STUDIES.
PHASE 3	6 CREW	DELIVER EQUIPMENT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED WHEN THE LSRF IS COMPLETE. ADD CAPABILITY TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE BLOOD SAMPLES.
PHASE 2	6 CREW	CONDUCT THOSE EXPERIMENTS WHICH OFFER MAXIMUM SCIENCE RETURN FOR MODERATE INVESTMENT OF CREW TIME WHEN ADDED TO THE FIRST SET. SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EXERCISE, PHYSIO- LOGICAL RESPONSE, AND HEMODYNAMICS.
PHASE 1	6 CREW	CONDUCT THOSE EXPERIMENTS WHICH OFFER MAXIMUM SCIENCE RETURN FOR MINIMUM INVESTMENT OF CREW TIME. SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EVA, RADIATION ANALYSES, AND CALCIUM DYNAMICS.
MISSION SEQUENCE	SUBJECTS	MISSION

FIGURE 3.1.2 BRP MISSION EMPHASIS

3.1.2 Phase Two

For Phase two 72 hrs/wk crew time will be available but, as in phase one, assembly and checkout of the equipment in the LSRF will remain the primary activity. For the BRP, it is estimated that two habitat holding facilities with the full complement of rodents and limited physiologic data acquisition can be supported. The majority of the scientific analyses will be accomplished postflight. The BmRP experiments selected for phase two include ongoing and additional experiments which will be supported by new equipment and expendables delivered during this phase. Sixteen BmRP and ten BRP experiments are identified which can be accommodated during phase two.

3.1.3 Phase Three

Assembly and checkout of the LSRF equipment remains top priority. Sufficient crew time and support equipment will be available to support rodent, rhesus and plant specimens, in addition to providing specimen analysis on board. Available crew time will limit inflight research on rhesus and plant specimens, but extensive sacrifice and fixation of rodents will be possible. This phase will be the first opportunity to deliver equipment necessary for full laboratory operation after phase four. This phase will contain a mixture of the equipment required for blood and urine analysis and the equipment to be used after phase four delivery. Seventeen BmRP investigations and nine BRP investigation have been identified for this phase.

3.1.4 Phase Four

The redundant balance of required equipment will be delivered and integrated into the LSRF to allow for full scale operation. The remainder of the BRP and BmRP studies will be activated. All inflight specimen manipulations, sacrifice, fixation, and analysis will be possible. Twenty-one BmRP investigations and eleven BRP investigations have been identified for this phase.

3.2 LOGISTICS

Complex logistical support will be required to implement the construction and maintenance of the LSRF. The phased construction scenario provides for four missions to transport equipment to the LSRF at 180 day intervals. The sequence of equipment being transported was selected to permit investigations to be initiated as soon as supporting equipment is integrated and checked. The second, third and fourth missions will contain equipment to support a 12% per year (3% per 90 day cycle) equipment changeout requirement and will also transport the next 10 cubic meters of available equipment to be integrated. A resupply mission will carry items required to resupply the investigations in progress as well as replacement equipment, or changeout equipment, at 90 day intervals. The resupply return mission will transport samples, trash, failed and replaced equipment from the previous 90 days to earth.

The logistical data for each phase is incorporated into matrices in Appendices C,D,E, and F which support each phase respectively. Logistical data was extrapolated using the following guidelines:

- (1) Equipment will be packaged in easy to unstow containers which add 20% to the equipment volume. Containers are considered trash after the equipment is removed.
- (2) Rack mounted equipment will be removed from the containers and directly integrated into the LSRF racks.
- (3) Stowed equipment will be in drawers within the containers. These drawers will be directly inserted into the LSRF racks after removal from the containers.
- (4) There will be a minimium of two Logistics Modules transported by the Shuttle in support of the LSRF. The first module will be unloaded and remain with the Space Station where samples, trash and returned equipment from the previous 90 days will be loaded and returned to earth after the second logistics module arrives.
- (5) 10% of the equipment may fail each 90 days. Equipment will be shipped for replacement of unrepaired equipment in the LSRF. Failed equipment will return in the logistics module for repair on earth.

3.3 LSRF RESOURCES

Operational resources required to support Life Sciences investigations in the Space Station are:

- (1) Thermal and Power
- (2) Data/Video/Voice Communications
- (3) Crew

Each area is addressed in this section in more detail. Guidelines used for creation of resource data are as follows:

- (1) 10 cubic meters of LSRF hardware will be available for phase one. The second, third and fourth phases will transport approximately 10 cubic meters each for a total LSRF hardware volume of 39 cubic meters. Detailed schedules, protocols and experiment descriptions are located in Appendix A.
- (2) Experiments are timelined on a weekly basis, therefore the thermal and power requirements are derived from a weekly average. This power profile is not a function of experiment and equipment timeline and does not reflect actual peak load requirements.
- (3) Resources discussed include only those for experiment hardware. The requirements for subsystem equipment and mission dependent equipment (MDE) have not been included.

3.3.1 <u>Thermal and Power Requirements</u>

The thermal and power analyses for each phase are presented in Appendices C,D,E and F. The following guidelines were used:

(1) Average thermal and power requirements were estimated using the weekly experiment schedule and the equipment usage associated with those investigations. To compensate for warm-up and standby times, all switchable equipment usage times were increased by 20%. Thermal load was estimated by adding the metabolic heat load to total power requirements.

- (2) Equipment which is operated continuously accounts for a large percentage of the power usage and thermal load. This equipment includes the urine collection system, freezers, refrigerators, incubators, dynamic environment measurement system, and the plant and animal holding facilities.
- (3) Certain hardware systems associated with the operation of the facility such as the data system, trash compactor, video system and the hand wash facility are not directly associated with experiment protocol, but are necessary for the maintenance of the facility and in many cases assist the experiment performance. These systems will be used for short periods during each day.
- (4) The average thermal and power requirements estimates for the BRP complement of the LSRF are added to the average thermal and power requirements for the BmRP.
- (5) The average metabolic heat load dissipated in the LSRF is 900 watts, which includes the animal and crew metabolic loads.
- (6) All equipment power values are DC equivalents. DC to AC and AC to DC conversion losses were not considered.
- (7) Heat leak through multi-layer insulation (MLI) and structural penetrations is negligible.
- (8) Thermal load resulting from air exchange with other Space Station modules is negligible.
- (9) Line losses were not considered.
- (10) The experiment data system will be used 2.4 hours per day.
- (11) The hand wash facility will be used 45 minutes per day.
- (12) The trash compactor will be used 45 minutes per day.
- (13) The video system will be used for 1.5 hours per day.
- (14) Only total thermal requirements were estimated. Loads on various heat absorber loops were not identified due to lack of data.

(15) AC and DC power requirements were not identified separately.

3.3.1.1 LSRF Thermal Subsystem

LSRF thermal requirements must be accommodated by the module/station Environmental Control and Life Support System (ECLSS). The LSRF ECLSS should provide thermal control for subsystem, mission dependent and experiment equipment and provide atmosphere/pressure control. The atmosphere/pressure control includes module oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide partial pressures and experiment vacuum venting. The ECLSS should incorporate thermal control elements associated with heat collection transfer, storage and rejection.

The primary functions of the LSRF ECLSS should be:

- (1) Atmosphere/pressure control
- (2) Vacuum venting
- (3) Atmosphere contamination control
- (4) Fire detection and suppression
- (5) Active thermal control of subsystem and experiment equipment, to include heat collection, transport, storage and rejection.
- (6) Passive thermal control through multi-layer insulation.

The LSRF ECLSS must have the following capabilities and heat absorber loops:

- (1) CABIN AIR LOOP. This loop will maintain a habitable environment for the crew. This loop will also accomplish limited cooling for equipment that is utilized in the habitable area. The air exchange with other modules is also provided. The cabin air loop will also provide smoke detection and fire suppression in the habitable area.
- (2) AVIONICS AIR LOOP. This loop is the primary heat absorber loop for air cooled equipment. Air cooling can generally be classified in two modes (a) suction cooling (b) surface cooling. Air cooling of rack mounted equipment

will be generally accomplished by the avionics air cooling loop. This loop also provides smoke detection and fire suppression in the racks. Flow and heat rejection capabilities for this loop are based on the total LSRF experiment and subsystem requirements.

- (3) WATER COOLING LOOP. The loop will support all the water cooled equipment. Water cooling can be accomplished using cold plates or heat exchangers. Animal holding facilities and the multi-purpose work bench are candidates for water cooling. Equipment that generates high thermal loads are also candidates for water cooling.
- (4) EXPERIMENT VENT SYSTEM. This system will be used to dump breathing gases overboard and for reactivating the Gas Analyzer Mass Spectrometer (GAMS) in the event of vacuum loss.

3.3.1.2 LSRF Power Subsystem

The LSRF Electrical Power Distribution System (EPDS) will distribute AC and DC electrical power to experiment equipment and LSRF subsystems. The EPDS will receive power from the Space Station Electrical Distribution Network. This network will provide the necessary circuit protection for the LSRF EPDS.

The LSRF and the experiment equipment requirements for the EPDS can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Stabilized AC and DC power.
- (2) 28 V DC for Life Sciences Laboratory Equipment (LSLE). No other DC voltage requirements have been identified at this time.
- (3) AC voltage requirements were not available for this report.

In general, to maintain the life support capabilities of the animal holding facilities and to preserve the biological samples and specimens, a large percentage of the experiment hardware will require continuous power with supporting cooling, smoke detection and fire suppression capabilities. In addition, precise environmental control and monitoring will be required to achieve reliable scientific data due to the environmental sensitivity of biological systems.

3.3.2 LSRF Command and Data Management System Requirements

The LSRF Command and Data Management System (CDMS) requirements are presented in three sections:

- (1) LSRF Data System
- (2) LSRF Video System
- (3) LSRF Voice Communications System

In developing the data/video/voice communications requirements the following assumptions were made:

- (1) The computers that will be incorporated in the Space Station and LSRF will take advantage of the latest technological advances.
- (2) LSRF equipment will be designed to enable the most efficient use of the Space Station communications system.
- (3) Only LSRF experiment hardware and ground support requirements were considered.
- (4) LSRF experiment data outputs will be similar to Spacelab experiment data outputs.
- (5) A data playback unit will be designed to allow playback of tapes recorded in 24 hour monitoring sessions.

3.3.2.1 LSRF Data System Requirements

The basic requirements for the LSRF Data System are as follows:

- (1) The system should be capable of transmitting digital data from the LSRF to ground support facilities.
- (2) Date rate requirements range from single discrete inputs to a composite data rate of 400 kilobits per second.

- (3) The LSRF inflight digitizing system will output single channel data rates of 14 megabits per second which will be recorded and downlinked later at a slower rate of 256 kilobits per second to support high resolution digitized video.
- (4) An interface mechanism is required to convert discrete, analog and serial measurements to the Space Station Packetized Data Format.
- (5) Onboard data processing is required to provide caution and warnings, limit sensing on selected parameters, and quick look capability for engineering and experiment status parameters.
- (6) To prevent data losses, onboard data buffering at data rates up to 400 kilobits per second is required. This buffering should preclude loss of data due to LSRF to ground support facility communications link failure, not to include the failure of the user's onboard or ground support facilities.
- (7) Command interfaces between the LSRF and the ground support facilities are required. The command traffic is necessary to enable the uplink of data base information pertaining to experiment protocols, CAD drawings, and malfunction procedures. The command interfaces will also be used to control many of the environmental, care, and monitoring functions associated with the animal experiments. In addition, the command interface will be used for video equipment.
- (8) Universal Time Code (UTC) timing is required for activity coordination and data correlation. In addition, this timing will be used by dedicated experiment processors and be superimposed on video signals when required.

3.3.2.1.1 LSRF Data System Design and Operation

The LSRF CDMS will be compatible with the Space Station Information System (SSIS), which is a Wide Area Network (WAN), capable of supporting all experiment sessions in the LSRF. The SSIS will make use of Local Area Networks (LAN) which support individual modules and interface through a gateway with a Space Station Global LAN. Once LSRF data is on the Global LAN it can be accessed by other global elements or by ground personnel through the SSIS communications and tracking function. The SSIS communications and tracking function interfaces through the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) to the

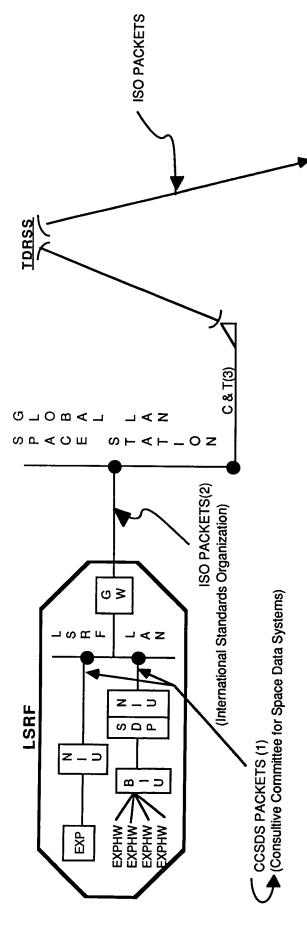
Space Station Ground Communications Center where data will be distributed to the user's facility, or a multi-user Payload Operations Control Center (POCC). Figure 3.3.2.1 represents the overall data flow and provides additional information on the LSRF and SSIS.

Onboard data processing will be facilitated by user generated software and computing equipment and will be made available to the crew through Space Station provided data processors.

The LSRF CDMS will be a module LAN capable of digital data transfer in the Space Station LAN data format. The system will make provisions for the conversion of discrete, analog, and low rate (less than 1 kilobit per second) serial data into a LAN compatible format. Experiments which generate data rates greater than 1 kilobit per second will require a Space Station LAN format. Single experiment data will be described using Consultive Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) packets which contain data source and destination.

LSRF low data rate hardware (below 1 kilobit per second) will interface to the LSRF LAN through Bus Interface Adapters (BIA) connected to a Standard Data Processor (SDP). The SDP then interfaces to the LSRF LAN through a Network Interface Unit (NIU). The high data rate hardware, such as playback recorders, inflight digitizing system, LSLE microcomputers and generic Space Station Crew Workstations, will interface with the LSRF LAN through individual NIUs. The LSRF LAN then interfaces to the Space Station Global LAN through a gateway. Data to and from the LSRF must go through this gateway to minimize global LAN traffic. Data from the LSRF LAN is structured into International Standards Organization (ISO) packets to distinguish one payload from another. See Figure 3.3.2.2 for a detailed presentation of the LSRF CDMS.

The failure of any LSRF Data System element, i.e. the LAN elements, experiment equipment, dedicated experiment processors, or standard data processors, will not cause the failure of the entire LAN system. Provisions must be made onboard for the repair or replacement of communication system constituents. Alternate communications paths must be available for data transfer if an existing path fails and should be made apparent to the crew and ground support personnel so that corrective action can be taken.



(1) CCSDS PACKETS CONTAIN A CCSDS HEADER WHICH DESCRIBES THE SOURCE AND DESTINATION OF THE PACKETIZED DATA. THESE HEADERS ARE USED TO DESCRIBE DATA FOR A SINGLE EXPERIMENT.

(2) ISO PACKETS CONTAIN HEADERS WHICH ARE USED TO MINIMIZE UNNECESSARY TRAFFIC ON A PAYLOAD LAN BY DISTINGUISHING ONE PAYLOAD FROM ANOTHER.

(3) COMMUNICATIONS AND TRACKING FUNCTION OF THE SPACE STATION

(4) THE GROUND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IS THE DISTRIBUTION AND PROCESSING CENTER FOR THE SPACE STATION PROGRAM.

(5) THE PAYLOAD OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER (POCC) IS A USER OF THE SPACE STATION PROGRAM. THE POCC ALSO SUPPORTS ITS OWN INSERS.

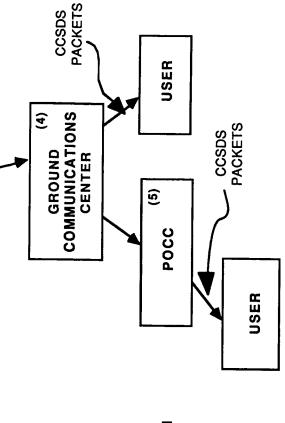


FIGURE 3.3.2.1 OVERALL DATA FLOW

(6) THE INFLICHT DIGITIZING SYSTEM WILL HAVE A 13 MBPS OUTPUT. THIS OUTPUT MUST BE FORMATTED INTO A NETWORK COMPATIBLE PROTOCOL.

(7) THE GATEWAY INTERFACES THE LSRF LANS TO THE STATION GLOBAL.

LAN. ALL DATA TO AND FROM THE LSRF, THE SPACE STATION ELEMENTS

AND GROUND ELEMENTS MUST GO THRU THE GATEWAY. THE GLOBAL LAN

WILL BUFFER AND STORE DATA DURING PERIODS OF BROKEN COMMUNICATION.

(8) PACKETIZED TELEMETRY WILL TRAVEL VIA THE LAN. THE UTC AND OTHER

TIME SIGNALS WILL BE DOWNLINKED FROM SPACE STATION ON THE LAN.

(2) THE PLAYBACK UNIT IS FOR GONIMETER, DOPPLER, ACCELEROMETER, AND FORCE MEASUREMENT DEVICE TAPE PLAYBACKS. IT WILL HAVE A NETWORK COMPATIBLE PROTOCOL.

(3) THE LSLE MICRO COMPUTER WILL CONTROL AND MONITOR VESTIBULAR EXPERIMENTS. IT WILL HAVE A NETWORK COMPATIBLE PROTOCOL.

(4) THE NETWORK INTERFACE UNIT IS THE HARDWARE INTERFACE UNIT TO THE LAN.

(5) THE STANDARD DATA PROCESSOR IS A MULTIFUNCTION COMPUTER CAPABLE OF FORMATTING INPUTS FROM SENSORS. IT PERFORMS DATA PROCESSING FOR CREW MONITORING OF SYSTEMS AND SUBSYSTEMS.

(1) THE BUS INTERFACE ADAPTER IS MUCH LIKE THE CURRENT SPACELAB

FIGURE 3.3.2.2 LSRF CDMS

The Space Station network protocols must make provisions for the proprietary nature of certain life sciences data. This will be facilitated by the space station systems and will allow sensitive data to be distributed without compromise.

The LSRF will make available to the users a method by which digital cassette tapes recorded during extended crew activity monitoring sessions, (i.e. strap on equipment sessions), can be downlinked. This method is necessary to minimize stowage requirements for these experiments. The downlink of this data will be at an accelerated rate. This will minimize the time necessary to get this data to the ground and the crewtime required for playback control.

3.3.2.1.2 LSRF Ground Support System Design and Operation

Ground data processing will be used almost exclusively in support of the LSRF experiments. Onboard processing will be used to support the crew and minimize data downlink.

The LSRF requires the use of Space Station ground support facilities for two levels of data distrubution, and for limited data storage in case of distribution failure.

The first level of distribution is to the end user. The communications services required for a user's facility and any additional data processing will be the responsibility of the user. The Space Station data handling facility will ensure the integrity and privacy of a user's data except for the user's communications circuits. Packet header protocols assigned by Space Station will ensure that user's data is not compromised due to routing failures. The distribution system will have the capability of routing shared data when this requirement exists.

The second level of distribution will be to a multi-user facility, such as a Payload Operations Control Center (POCC). Users will have the same privileges and responsibilities as mentioned in level one. Facility management will ensure proper data distribution and privacy of data when required. Users will be required to identify the necessary data processing and products to support their investigations.

3.3.2.2 LSRF Video System Requirements

- (1) The LSRF video system requires three video channel interfaces, with channel recording and storage capabilities, to ensure simultaneous support of experiments.
- (2) The video system requires privacy of sensitive video.

3.3.2.2.1 LSRF Video System Design and Operation

Analog experiment video will be digitized by the Space Station Video System for TDRSS downlink, then converted back to analog in the Space Station Data Handling Facility for distribution to the user. Sensitive video will not be available for general distribution. Video data should have integrated UTC timing codes and incorporate synchronized voice for experiment support. In addition, the LSRF video system should have the capability of simultaneous downlink of real-time and playback video, and simultaneous distribution to the user. The system should have the additional capability of split screen imaging and allow for special effects displays.

The LSRF should have as minimum standard equipment, 5 video cameras, 2 video monitors, 4 video cassette recorders and a video switching matrix. Two of the video cameras should be remote control fix mount type. The remote control should have the capability for pointing, focus, zoom, and black/white or color control. The remote control cameras must have a LAN compatible controlling mechanism to ensure camera control by the onboard crew or ground support personnel. A third camera should be remote controllable and removable for hand held operations. Cameras four and five will be used to monitor animals in the holding facilities and should be remote controllable with the capability of being relocated on various mounts within the facilities.

The LSRF video monitors should be high resolution color monitors capable of displaying high resolution real-time and recorded video.

The four video cassette recorders (VCR) also require LAN compatability and remote control capability. These VCRs should have 24 hour recording and near real-time playback capability.

The video switching matrix will allow for any video input device to be connected to any video output device.

LSRF video buffering will be provided by the Space Station Video System to preclude loss of data due to broken communications. Video buffering will not prevent the real-time transmission of data to the user.

3.3.2.3 LSRF Voice System Requirements, Design and Operation

The LSRF voice system requires a minimum of three voice channels, synchronized with video data, to support simultaneous experiment operation and provide for experiment ground support by principal investigators. Voice data should be recorded onboard for downlink to the ground support facility for historical accounting of onboard activities.

Onboard crew activites require voice activated wireless headsets to allow for hands free, unencumbered communications between crew members in remote onboard locations and ground support personnel. Access to crew voice communications should be limited and subject to privacy requirements of the investigators and the crew.

3.3.3 <u>Crew Requirements</u>

Crew operational requirements have been identified for each of four 180 day construction phases which will be used to integrate hardware and produce meaningful science collection based on the hardware and crew resources available. Crew requirement assessments are based on the reference complements of life sciences experiments identified for each phase.

3.3.3.1 Crew Time and Availability

Crew time per phase was obtained by totaling the time required to perform the selected individual experiment investigations.

Crew availability was based on the following:

- (1) Crew complement of six
- (2) One Life Scientist available half-time
- (3) Four remaining crewmembers available half a day/week as subjects and operator
- (4) One crewmember available half a day/week as subject/operator and one hour/day for six days for equipment servicing/maintenance.

The crew availability totals 72 LSRF crew hours per week and the crew availability total for science research on a 180 day mission for six crewmembers is 1872 hours per mission.

Figure 3.3.3.1 presents a Reference Mission Space Station LSRF 7-day duty cycle.

A significant portion of available crew time will be utilized in the early construction phases for hardware integration and test. In this report, the total crew availability of 72 hours was scheduled for research and maintenance/servicing time. Information required for a definitive crew time analysis of hardware integration and test was not available for this report and therefore was not included.

Crew time requirement estimates have been based on the LSRF utilizing highly automated equipment. An operational assessment was performed for BmRP human crew time requirements which were derived from experiment protocols. See Appendix A. The "Greenbook" estimates were used to derive crew time requirements for the BRP non-human investigations.

For most of the investigations the role of the Life Scientist (operator) was considered to be that of assuring science data quality and performing science contingency planning in addition to operating equipment to obtain data on subjects. Human investigations utilize crewmembers as subjects, technicians or operators when necessary. Crew time required for equipment calibration and ground communication was included in the protocol times. Crew servicing of the plant

REFERENCE MISSION SPACE STATION 7-DAY DUTY CYCLE

Revised: 11/4/86 DD

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Figure 3.3.3.1

and animal holding facilities, monitoring plants and animals, and communication with principal investigators was considered for BRP experiments. A separate line item identifies plant and animal holding facility servicing requirements. Cross-utilization of resources, to include hardware and crew, has been considered in this report.

3.3.3.2 Crew Time Requirements by Phase

The investigations for each phase are defined in Appendix A and B.

Phase One, which includes six human subjects and thirty six rodents (second 90 days), utilizes the first five weeks of operation for hardware integration. The reference experiment complement identified requires a total 1039 crew hours.

Phase Two, which includes six human subjects and 48 rodents, utilizes the first four weeks of operation for hardware integration. Experiments are performed during this phase depending on equipment and crew availability. The reference experiment complement identified requires a total 1546.3 crew hours.

Phase Three, which includes six human subjects, 48 rodents, one primate and plants, utilizes the first three weeks of operation for hardware integration. Experiments are performed during this phase depending on equipment and crew availability. The reference experiment complement identified requires a total 1568.4 crew hours.

Phase Four, which includes six human subjects, 48 rodents, two primates and plants, utilizes the first two weeks of operation for hardware integration. Experiments are performed during this phase depending on equipment and crew availability. The reference experiment complement identified requires a total 1953.8 crew hours.

3.3.3.3 Crew Training Requirements

Crew training requirements are based on the reference complement of life sciences investigations for each phase. These requirements are detailed for each

180 day phase in Appendices C,D,E, and F. There are three different types of training defined below:

- (1) TASK TRAINING instructs the operator in the required individual investigation protocol tasks.
- (2) PHASE TRAINING provides for the organization of individual tasks into a complete investigation protocol.
- (3) INTEGRATED TRAINING allows complete investigation protocols to be organized into a complete life sciences mission scenario.

Phase and Integrated training require an estimated 80 additional hours of crew training time. Task training will be supplemented by a generic training program in basic science laboratory skills common to a wide range of potential science investigations. Training time may be reduced if common task requirements can be identified depending on the skill mix required for the proposed investigation protocols.

Training required to support the transfer of experiment hardware to and from the logistics module or resupply vehicle, rack installation and integration, hardware checkout, science verification, preventative maintenance, diagnostics, or component repair has not been considered in this report.

3.3.3.4 Crew Skill Mix Requirements By Phase

Crew skill mix requirements are presented in Appendices C,D,E, and F for each 180 day phase based on the tasks required to support the investigations for each phase. These tasks include small animal surgery, animal care and handling, standard laboratory procedures, operation of standard laboratory equipment, plant care and handling, and experiment specific hardware operations. In addition, the crew will be required to configure, integrate and checkout experiment hardware in the LSRF rack locations. The crew should be trained in the laboratory skills necessary to support these activities. One crew member should be a skilled technician to perform equipment servicing and maintenance, and one Life Scientist should be available on each phase.

Phase one requires the crew be trained to perform standard laboratory procedures and operate standard laboratory equipment and specific hardware to support human investigations.

Phases two through four require the crew be trained to perform small animial surgery, animal and plant care and handling, in addition to phase one requirements.

3.3.3.5 Crew Training Requirements By Phase

Phase one, which includes six human subjects and 36 rodent specimens (second 90 days), will require:

- (1) Total of 290 crew hours for investigation unique task training for designated operators.
- (2) Total of 131 crew hours for human investigation task training.
- (3) Total of 192 crew hours for generic Life Sciences Laboratory training for designated operators.
- (4) Total of 80 crew hours for phase and integrated training.

Phase two, which includes six human subjects and 48 rodents, will require the following crew time:

- (1) Total of 480 crew hours for investigation unique task training for designated operators.
- (2) Total of 188 crew hours for human investigation task training.
- (3) Total of 336 crew hours for generic Life Sciences Laboratory training for designated operators.
- (4) Total of 80 crew hours for phase and integrated training.

Phase three, which includes six human subjects, 48 rodents, one primate, and plants will require the following crew time:

- (1) Total of 342 crew hours for investigation unique task training for designated operators.
- (2) Total of 175 crew hours for human investigation task training.
- (3) Total of 336 crew hours for generic Life Sciences Laboratory training for designated operators.
- (4) Total of 80 crew hours for phase and integrated training.

Phase four, which includes six human subjects, 48 rodents, 2 primates, and plants requires the following crew time:

- (1) Total of 522 crew hours for investigation unique task training for designated operators.
- (2) Total of 123 crew hours for human investigation task training.
- (3) Total of 336 crew hours for generic Life Sciences Laboratory training for designated operators.
- (4) Total of 80 crew hours for phase and integrated training.

4.0 <u>SUMMARY</u>

The Life Sciences Research Facility will be fully operational after all hardware has been integrated, checked and verified over the four construction phases. The capabilities of the LSRF should evolve to meet the investigation requirements of future Life Science investigators in conjuction with NASA's long term requirement of manned exploration of space.

The Life Science Program must optimize Space Station resources of crew time, equipment, power and logistics to accomplish maximum science return on the investment in space exploration. This mission scenario is hypothetical and is only one of a multitude of investigation combinations possible using experiments

from the Greenbook and Bluebook. Follow-on in-depth analyses are necessary to define the requirements for integrated experiments which optimize sample/specimen sharing, crew time, subject parameter sharing and equipment.

The data section and BRP experiment descriptions should be refined to include specific digital or analog data requirements for individual hardware items. Additional studies should require expanded protocol formats, and define peak power and thermal loads based on equipment on/off usage schedules. Investigators should conceptualize experiment requirements in detail and define the specific operations required to accomplish their experiment goals.

Additional follow-on studies should be conducted for the applications of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics in support of the Life Sciences Research Facility and ground support systems to keep the Life Sciences community abreast of technological advances that will be incorporated in the Space Station.

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BRP Science

Bionetics - ARC

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APPENDIX A INVESTIGATIONS

APPENDIX A TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A - INVESTIGATIONS

Reference Experiment List	A-1
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Experiment Description Protocols	
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BRP/ARC	Δ-4-

REFERENCE EXPERIMENTS

Metabolic Balance for Calcium and Other Bone Related Constituents (a) Bone Density Measurements (b) Measurement of Renal Stone Risk Factors (c) Full Assessment of Hemodynamic Alterations (d) Dysrhythmia Assessment (e) Measurement of Inflight Neuromuscular Activity (f) Neruomuscular Potential Output During Spaceflight (g) Neuromuscular Fatigability and Metabolic Potential of Muscles During Spaceflight (h) Chromosomal Aberration Study (i) Dosimetry for all Life Sciences Subjects (j) Muscle Adaptation and Readaptation (Muscle Performance Changes) (k) Exercise Program for Spaceflight (I) Measurement of Venous Pressure and Plasma Volume Early and Long Duration Effects of Weightlessness (m) Circadian Rhythm of Plasma Hormones and Serum Electrolytes During Weightlessness (n) Psychosocial Support (o) Group Interaction, Compatibility, and Effectiveness (p) Problem Solving (a) Determine Sequential Change in Red Cell Mass, EP, Reticulocytes, and Ferritin (r)

REFERENCE EXPERIMENTS (Cont'd)

Determine Role of Splenic Sequestration on Disease in the Red Cell Mass (s)

Delayed Type Hypersensitivity (t)

Blast Transformation/Protein Production (u1)

Phenotyping of Peripherally Circulating Blood Cells (u2)

Vestibulo-Visual Compensation (v)

Canalicular-Otolith Compensation (w)

SMS Correlates (x)

Drug Pharmacokinetics in Space (y)

Evaluation of Modern Non-Invasive Methods for Clinical Drug Monitoring (z)

Capability to Study Inert Gas Exchange as a Function of Time in Space (aa)

Evaluate EVA Work Output and Cardiovascular Response (ab,ac)

Capability to Evaluate EVA Bubble Formation (ad)

Measure of Standard Pulmonary Function (ah)

Crewmember Microbial Study (ai)

Space Station Microbial Study (aj)

Histopathogenesis of Bone Loss in Microgravity (CH-A)

Sex Differences as a Factor in Loss of Bone from Different Skeletal Sites (CH-B)

Calcium Absorption and Homeostasis in Microgravity (CH-C)

Effect of Microgravity on Skeletal Growth, Maturity, and Calcium Metabolism (CH-D)

Relationship Between Bone Formation and Bone Resorption Defects in Microgravity (CH-G)

REFERENCE EXPERIMENTS (Cont'd)

Effect of Microgravity on Bone Cell Growth: Isolation of Bone Growth Factor (CH-H)

Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; I. Neuroendocrine Response with Determination of Regional Blood Flow (CS-A)

Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; II. Hemodynamic Responses to Volume Changes (CS-B)

Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; III. Central and Regional Hemodynamic Responses to Adrenergic Stimulation and Blockade (CS-C)

Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; IV. Cardiac and Coronary Response with and without Chronotropic Stimulation (CS-D)

Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; V. Comprehensive Cardiac and Peripheral Vascular Assessment (CS-E)

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Effects of Space Radiation on the Retina (RA-D)

Possible Cataract Formation/Hazard During Spaceflight (RA-E)

Effects of Space Radiation on Hair Follicles (RA-F)

Radiation Damage to Stem Cells of Skin (RA-G)

Effect of Space Radiation on Spermatogenesis and Interstinal Villi (RA-H)

Effect of Space Environment on Murine Hematopoietic Stem Cells (RA-I)

Alteration in the Length and Number of Synapses in the CA-1 area of the Hippocampus (RA-K)

The Response of the Lungs to Cosmic Radiation (RA-L)

Effect of Spaceflight on Susceptibility to Bacterial and Viral Infections on Return to Earth (IM-A)

Effect of Spaceflight on Immune Response to Vaccines (IM-B)

REFERENCE EXPERIMENTS (Cont'd)

Effect of Spaceflight on Immune Response; Mitogen Response of Leukocytes Postflight (IM-C)

Exocrine Function and Protein Secretion in Salivary Glands as Influenced by Microgravity (MR/CB-A)

Mechanism of Cellular Receptor Changes Seen in Microgravity as Reflected by Associated Physiological Changes (MR/CB-C)

Energy Utilization in Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic Cells in Microgravity (MR/CB-D)

Optimization of Plant Nutrient and Water Supply Systems (PL-A)

Optimization of Plant Support and Orientation Mechanisms for Use in Microgravity (PL-B)

Role of Microgravity in Control of Development at the Organ and Cellular Level (PL-E)

Effect of Microgravity on Amyloplast Development (PL-I)

Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Histology - Histochemistry) (MS/F-A)

Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Electron Microscopy/Ultrastructure) (MS/F-B)

Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Electron Microscopy/Contractile Properties) (MS/F-C)

Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Biochemistry) (MS/F-D)

Effect of Long-Term Spaceflight on Hormonal Regulation of Fluid and Electrolyte Balance in Rats (E/FE-A)

Structural Changes in the Rats Labyrinth in Microgravity (NS-A)

The Nature and Potential Consequences of Microgravity - Related Structural Changes in Central Pathways Mediating Vestibular Reflexes (NS-D)

Recovery of Function of Gravity - Sensitive Vestibular Nerve Neurons in Earth's Gravity after Exposure to Microgravity (NS-I)

PHASED SEQUENCE EXPERIMENT MATRIX (180 Day Scenarios) SUMMARY BmRP

Expt.	L-1	L-2	L-3	L-4	POST L-4*
а	Х	X		X	X
b	X X X	X		X	Χ
С	X	X		Х	X
d		X		X	X
e f	X	X		X	X
f	X		X	X	X
g	Х		X		X
h					X
i,j	X	X		X	X
k		X	X		X
		X	X	X	X
m		X	X		X
n				X	X
0	X		X	X X X	X X X
p	X		X X X	X	X
q	Х		X	X	X
r					Х
S					X
t	X	X		X	X
u1					X
u2					X X X
V,W	X		X		
X	X			X	X
y,z	X		Х	X	X
aa		X	Х		X
ab.ac	X	X		X	X
ad		X	X		X
ah		X	X		
ai,aj	Х		Х	X	X

^{*}REPRESENTS EXPERIMENT OPPORTUNITY BASED ON EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITY

PHASED SEQUENCE EXPERIMENT MATRIX

(180 Day Scenarios) Summary - BRP

Expt.	L-1	L-2	L-3	L-4	POST L-4*
CH-A		T		Х	X
CH-B			1	X	X
CH-C			1		**
CH-D		Х	1		X
CH-G	+				**
CH-H		X	1	1	X
CS-A			1	Х	X
CS-B		—	 	X	X
CS-C		1		X	x
CS-D		1	1	X	X
CS-E			+	X	X
RA-A	X	+		+	X
RA-D	 ^ 		X	 	X
RA-E			1 x	1	x
RA-F				 	X
RA-G		+	x x		X
RA-H		X	+ -		X
RA-I	X	1			X
RA-K	 ^ 	X			Ŷ
RA-L	X	1	+	 	X
IM-A	X	+	+	+	X
IM-B	X	+	+	-	X
IM-C	+	 	+	X	X
MR/CB-A	+	X		+ ^-	X
MR/CB-C	+	X			Ŷ
MR/CB-D	+	X	+	+	X
PL-A	+	 	Х	1	x
PL-B		+	X		X
PL-E			x	 	x
PL-I		+	X	 	
MS/F-A	+	+	+	X	- x
MS/F-B		+	Х	+	Ŷ.
MS/F-C		+	+	Х	x
MS/F-D		X	 	+ ^	X
E/FE-A	- 	 	-	+	**
NS-A		х	+		X
NS-D		X	+		T X
NS-I		+	+	+	X
INO-I				X	

^{*} Represents experiment opportunity based on equipment availability.

^{**} Requires metabolic cages which require long term development.

DISCIPLINE: Calcium Homeostasis (a)

Metabolic Balance for Calcium and Other Bone Related SESSION TITLE:

Constituents

OBJECTIVE:

To determine the percent calcium absorption from food and the amount of calcium

transferred into the intestine using double labeled calcium isotope.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

Ca⁴⁶ will be ingested and Ca⁴⁸ injected IV for six subjects once/month

Blood samples will be collected via heparin lock at 4 & 10 hrs, follow up draws at 20, 44, 68, 92, 116, (2) 140. 164. and 188 hours.

Stool will be collected each 24 hours for 8 days. Stool marking by ingesting polyethylene glycol, (3)500 mg, every 8 hours for 8 days. Stool samples freeze dried and stored at -4°C.

Urine samples before experiment and 24 hour samples daily for 8 days. Measured, aliquoted and (4)

Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; perform urine/feces collection; 8.5 hrs/perf. (5)

EQUIPMENT:	ПЕМ	OTY
LOOITIVILIYI,	pH/Specific Ion Analyzer	1
		<u>'</u>
	Feces Collection System	1
	Urine Collection System	1
	Small Mass Measurement Device	1
	Freeze-Dryer	1
	Freezer	1
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Urine Sample Vials	162
	Feces Sample Vials	144
	Radioisotopes	1
	Blood Collection Disposables	180
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Tubes	180

TIME STEP DESCRIPTION $5' \times 6s = 30'$ Initial void/frozen 15' (s/o) x 6s = 180'

Insert catheter obtain bckg. sample $1' \times 6s = 6'$ Ingest Ca⁴⁶

 $5' (s/o) \times 6s = 60'$ Inject Ca⁴⁸ IV 4' (s/o) x 6s = 48' x 2 BD = 96' Blood Draw 4 & 10 hrs.

15' (o) x 6s = 90'Refrigerate/centrifuge run

4' (s/o) x 6s x 8 perf. = 384' **Blood Draws**

20,44,68,92 hrs. 116,140,164,188 hrs.

Refrigeration

15' x 8 BD x 6s = 720' Centrifugation/sample prep. $5' \times 6s \times 8 \text{ perf.} = 240'$ Stool coll./prep.

Ingest polyethylene

5' x 6s x 8 perf. = 240' Void/freeze Total = 2238 min. x 3 perf. =

 $4' \times 8 BD \times 6s = 192'$

111.9 crew hrs. total

Platform: Attached Payload: LSRF: √ EXPERIMENT SITE:

COMMENTS:

Assume blood draw operator can access other crew during non-life sciences activities; stool collection, 24-hr voids and glycol ingestion not charged off to life science crew time. Catheter removal after 20 hour draw.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Calcium Homeostasis (b)

SESSION TITLE:

Bone Density Measurements

OBJECTIVE:

To determine the rates of bone loss during long term spaceflight and to measure the loss in various parts of the skeleton in order to determine which parts of the skeleton

are most gravity dependent.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Calibration performed once per two weeks, prior to studies.

(2) Densitometry performed every two weeks with six subjects; operator not required for density determination.

(3) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>III</u>	QTY
	Bone Densitometer Passive Dosimeter	1 1
STEP DESCRIPTION		TIME
Calibrate Bone Dens	30 Min.(op)	
Determine Density o	of Subject Bones	
	(1) Calcaneus(2) (Distal) Tibia(3) (Cervical) Vertebrae	8 Min.(s) 8 Min.(s) 8 Min.(s)

(4) (Mid-Shaft) Radius

Total = 32' x 6s = 192' + 30' = 222'

(6s/one perf.)

8 Min.(s)

6 weeks = 1332' = 22.2 crew hrs.

Calcium Homeostasis (c)

SESSION TITLE:

Measurement of Renal Stone Risk Factors

OBJECTIVE:

To determine and measure the risk factors for renal stone development during

spaceflight.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Once per week a 24 hour urine collection will be performed on six subjects. Total urine volume will be measured and an aliquot of urine will be frozen for ground analysis.
- (2) A microscopic examination and osmolality measurement performed.
- (3) Voids in experiment "a" may be utilized (3 total)
- (4) Ion selective chromatograph to be developed.
- (5) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; perform urine collection; 6.5 hrs/perf.

ΠΕΜ	QTY
	1
	1
•	1
	1
	1
	78
	1
Work Top	i
	TIME
	5 Min./(Subject) x 6s x
	13 weeks = 390'
rine Slides)	5 Min./Slide (op.) -
	5' x 6s x 13 weeks = 390'
Digital Microscope	5 Min./Slide (op.) -
ngitat Microscope	5' x 6s x 13 weeks = 390'
Oemometer	5 Min./Slide (op.) -
CONTROL	5' x 6s x 13 weeks = 390'
	Total = 1560' = 26.0 crew hrs/
	Urine Collection System Urine Slide Prep Kit Inflight Digitizing System Osmometer Freezer Urine Sample Vials Ion Selective Chromatograph Work Top Prine Slides) Digital Microscope Osmometer

COMMENTS:

Assume 24 hr. voids not charged; only void utilized for inflight analysis is charged.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Platform:

6 subj/13 wks

Cardiovascular System (d)

SESSION TITLE:

Full Assessment of Hemodynamic Alterations

OBJECTIVE:

To quantify changes in the cardiac and peripheral muscular responses to simulated

orthostasis (LBNP) and other stresses via non-invasive techniques.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Once per week optimally twice per week for each subject.
- (2) 24-Hr urine sample covered in "a" and "c".
- (3) 4 Levels of LBNP
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 4; perform BMMD, echo/ultrasound and LBNP; 6.27 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	ПЕМ	QTY
	Freezer	1
	24 Hr. Urine Collection System	1
	Refrigerated Centrifuge	1
	Multipurpose Work Bench	1
	BMMD	1
	LBNP Device	1
	Echocardiograph/Ultrasound Imaging System	1
	Subject Restraint System	1
	Multichannel SCR	1
	Centrifugal Hematology System	1
	Urine Sample Vials	78
	Medical Emergency Life Support Kit	2
	ECG Electrode Kits	78
	Echo Gel	1
	Environmental Monitor	1
	Display Video Monitor	1
	Blood Collection Disposables	78
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Tubes	78
	Physiologic Hemodynamic Assessment Device	1
	Work Top	1

STEP DESCRIPTION:	<u>TIME</u>
Unstow/Set-Up	15 Min.(op.)
BMMD Calibration	15 Min.(op.)
Measurement	6 Min. (s) $x 6s = 36'$
Ambient Echo/Ultrasound BP, HR, Visceral/Skeletal blood flow	10 Min. (s/o) x 6s = 120'
Blood	4 Min. (s/o) x 6s = 48'
Refrigerate	4 Min. (o) x 6 = 24'
Centrifugation	15 Min. (o) x 6 = 90'
Lower Body Negative Pressure	
Echo/Ultrasound, BP, HR, Visceral/Skeletal Blood Flow	30 Min. (s) x 6s = 180'
Stow/Clean-Up	10 Min.(op)
•	9.0 Hrs/performance x 13 wks
	= 116.6 Hrs (6 subjects)

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

DISCIPLINE: Cardiovascular System (e)

SESSION TITLE: Dysrhythmia Assessment

OBJECTIVE: Use advanced non-invasive techniques to determine incidence, severity, and nature

of inflight cardiac electrical disturbances which may limit strenuous exercise and EVA.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Once per week, optimally twice per week/subject

(2) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; perform entire protocol.

(2) Thassa sequence frequirements. 2 1, 2, 1, pension entire protessor.			
EQUIPMENT:	∏EM.	QTY	
	Multichannel SCR Display Video Monitor SCR Paper (Rolls) Medical Emergency Life Support Kit Multipurpose Work Bench ECG - Electrode Kit Centrifugal Hematology System Physiologic Hemodynamic Assessment Device Work Top	1 1 8 1 1 78 1 1	
STEP DESCRIPTION	l :	TIME	
Unstow/Set-Up/Reco Subject Attach Dysrhythmia Assess Detach	•	10 Min.(op.) = 10' 5 Min. (s) x 6s = 30' 20 Min. (s) x 6s = 120' 5 Min. (s) x 6s = 30' 3.2 Hrs/performance x 13 wks = 41.2 hrs. total (6 subjects)	

Muscle Physiology (f)

SESSION TITLE:

Measurement of Inflight Neuromuscular Activity

OBJECTIVE:

To determine what movements are performed during normal inflight activities as

opposed to those performed in one-g.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Subject will attach and wear the appropriate hardware over a 24 hour period while performing normal on-orbit activities.

- (2) Performed once per week per subject.
- (3) Calibration weekly.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	ΠΈΜ	QTY
	Surface EMG	1
	EMG Electrode Kit	78
	(13 wks x 6 per week)	
	Force Measurement Device	1
	Goniometer and Recorder	1
	Accelerometer and Recorder	1
	Computer Terminal	1

STEP DESCRIPTION;	<u>TIME</u>
-------------------	-------------

Calibration	10 Min. (op.) = 10'
-------------	---------------------

Accelerometer Set

Don EMG/goniometer Hardware 5 Min. (s) \times 6s = 30'

Don Accelerometer/Recorder 5 Min. (s) x 6s = 30'

Don Force Measurement Device 5 Min. (s) x 6s = 30'

Remove EMG Electrodes, Goniometer, 5 Min. (s) x 6s = 30'

Accelerometer and Force Measurement Device

Stow EMG Set, EMG Kit, Goniometer,

Accelerometer and Force Measurement Device $5 \text{ Min. (s) } \times 6s = 30'$

190 Min./6 subj./perf. Total: 190 min. x 13 weeks = 2470 min. = 41.2 crew hrs.

EXPERIMENT SITE: LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Muscle Physiology (g)

SESSION TITLE:

Neuromuscular Potential Output during Spaceflight

OBJECTIVE:

To functionally assess neuromuscular output inflight as opposed to a 1-g

environment.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) The subject will attach EMG electrodes to each of four muscle groups (knee flexors, knee extensors, dorsal foot flexors, and plantar foot flexors).

- (2) Using the isokinetic measurement device the subject will exert maximum force with each muscle group at a target velocity of 240 degrees/sec. for 3 repetitions each.
- (3) Peformed once per week; calibration and unstow weekly.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	Π⊞M	QTY
	Surface EMG Isokinetic Measurement Device EMG Electrode Kit (13 wks x 6 per week) Voice Recorders Voice Recorder Cassettes	1 1 78 6 TBD
STEP DESCRIPTION;		TIME
Set-Up and Calibrate IMD		10 Min. (op.) = 10'
Unstow EMG Kit and Hardware/Recording		5 Min. (op.) = 5'
Don EMG Electrodes		5 Min. (s) x 6 = 30'
Perform Force Measurement x 3		10 Min. (s) x 6 = 60'
Remove EMG Electrodes/Stow		5 Min. (s) x 6 = 30'
		135 Min./6 subj./perf.
		Total: 135 min. x 13 = 1755 min. = 29.3 crew hrs.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Muscle Physiology (h)

SESSION TITLE:

Neuromuscular Fatigability and Metabolic Potential of Muscles during Spaceflight

OBJECTIVE:

To evaluate neuromuscular fatigability and metabolic potential of exercised muscle

groups in zero-gravity.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) To produce a maximum force effort for a 2 minute period for each of 4 muscle groups.
- (2) Force measurements are taken 1 per second.
- (3) Performed once weekly; calibration and unstow weekly.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: Perform after L-4.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>∏BM</u>	QTY
	Isokinetic Measurement Device Surface EMG EMG Electrode Kit (13 wks x 6 per wk) Blood Collection Reusables Blood Collection Tubes Blood Collection Disposables Standard Lab Centrifuge Freezer	1 1 78 1 78 78 1 1
STEP DESCRIPTION:		TIME
Unstow EMG Kit, Blood	I Collection Supplies	5 Min.(op.)
Set-Up and Calibrate IME)	10 Min.(op.)
Don EMG Electrodes		5 Min.(s) x 6 = 30'
Perform Force Protocol (2 Min x 4 Groups + C	change)	10 Min.(s) x 6 = 60'
Perform Blood Draw		4 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 48'
Sample Processing and Centrifuging		15 Min.(op.) x 6 = 90'
Remove EMG Electrode	es/Stow	5 Min.(s) x 6 = 30'
		273 Min./6 subj./perf. 59.2 Hrs Total (13 Weeks)

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Radiation Effects (i,j)

SESSION TITLE: Chromosomal Aberration Study and Dosimetry for all Life Sciences Subjects

OBJECTIVE:

Correlate crew chromosomal aberrations with spaceflight radiation dosage and heavy ion exposure.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- i Once/Week for 4 weeks
 - j Weekly
- (2) Blood Draws/6 Crewmembers (i)
- Microscopic Image Recorded and Downlinked (i) (3)
- (4) Dosimetry (j)
- Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; Perform (j) dosimetry; .5 hr/perf. (5)

EQUIPMENT:	<u>∏EM</u> Centrifuge (37 ⁰ C)	QTY (i)	<u>QTY</u> (j)
	Microdosimetric Dosimeter	1	1
	Proton & Heavy Ion Spectrometer	1	i
	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD)	i	1
	TLD Reader	1	1
	Blood Collection Reusables	1	1
	Blood Collection Disposables	24	78
	Blood Collection Tubes	24	78
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1	1
	Phycol and PBS Consumables Kits	24	78
	Cell Handling Accessories	24	78
	Incubator (5% C0 ₂ , 37 ^o C)	1	1
	Chromosomal Slide Prep Device	1	1
	Inflight Digitizing System	1	1
	Work Top	1	1

STEP DESCRIPTION:

Dosimeter/Spectrometer Maintenance (j)

Blood Draw (i) Centrifugation (i) Slide Prep/Read (i) TIME

30 Min./Week (op.) 6.5 Hrs/Mission $4 \text{ Min.}(s/o) \times 6 = 48'$ 15 Min.(op) $\times 6 = 90$ 30 Min.(op) \times 6 = 180'

5.3 Hrs w/o maint.

 $5.3 \times 4 = 21.2 + 6.5 = 27.7$ hrs

total mission

COMMENTS:

This combines 2 investigations.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Exercise Physiology (k)

SESSION TITLE:

Muscle Adaptation and Readaptation (Muscle Performance

Changes)

OBJECTIVE:

To delineate the type, extent and time course of changes that occur during the

skeletal muscle system during long-term spaceflight.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Weekly
- (2) Six subjects
- (3) Isokinetic exercise at three different velocities while measuring surface EMG's on both legs, both arms and torso.
- (4) Unstow and Calibration once per week.
- (5) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 3; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>M</u>			QTY
	Isokinetic Mea Surface EMG EMG Electrod Nerve Conduc Nerve Electro Computer Ter Voice Record Voice Record	le Kit ction Velocity de Kit minal er	· Tester	1 1 78 1 78 1 6 TBD
STEP DESCRIPTION	1 :			TIME
Set-Up/Calibrate Is	okinetic Meas. D	evice		10 Min.(op)
Unstow EMG, EMG Kit				5 Min.(op)
Prepare Subject (attach leads, etc.)			5 Min.(s) x 6 = 30'	
Perform Isokinetic Measurement			40 Min.(s) x 6 = 240'	
Surface EMG Test Includes Set-Up	(Conduction Ve	locity)		15 Min.(s) x 6 = 90'
Detach/Stow				10 Min.(s) x 6 = 60'
				7.3 Hrs/6 Subj./Perf.
				94.3 Hrs total/13 Perf.
EXPERIMENT SIT	E: LSRI	F: √	Attached Payload:	Platform:

Exercise Physiology (I)

SESSION TITLE:

Exercise Program for Spaceflight

OBJECTIVE:

To develop and test exercise programs designed to prevent or minimize the

unwanted adaptive physiological changes that occur during long duration spaceflight.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Once per day each of the six crewmembers will perform 30 min. of aerobic and 30 min. of anaerobic exercise.
- (2) Workload, forces and velocity/number of repetitions will be measured continuously during exercise.
- (3) Unstow and calibration once per week.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 3, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>⊞M</u>	QTY
	Anaerobic Exercise Device	1
	Treadmill	1
	Bicycle Ergometer	1
	Rowing Machine	1
	Heart Rate Monitor	1
	Physiologic Hemodynamic Assessment Device	1

STEP DESCRIPTION;	TIME
Unstow/Set-Up Exercise Equipment	10 Min.(op)
Prepare for Aerobic Exercise (a) Set-Up/Calibrate Equipment (b) Prepare Subject	15 Min.(op) 5 Min.(s) x 6 = 30'
Perform Aerobic Exercise	30 Min.(s) x 6 = 180'
Anaerobic Exercise	30 Min.(s) x 6 = 180'
Detach/Stow Equipment	10 Min.(s) $\times 6 = 60$
	7.9 Hrs/6 Subj/Perf 711 Hrs total (90 Perf.)

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Endocrinology/Fluid Electrolytes (m)

SESSION TITLE:

Measurement of Venous Pressure and Plasma Volume Early and Long Duration

Effects of Weightlessness

OBJECTIVE:

To determine whether a cause-effect relationship exists, between decreases in

venous pressure and plasma volume during early spaceflights.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- I. Plasma Volume Measurements on 6 subjects on FD1, FD3 (or 4), FD10, FD30, FD50, FD70
- (1) Requires background blood sample and sample 30 minute post-injection
- (2) Phased Sequence Requirements: Perform after L-4
- II. Venous pressure measurements on 6 subjects
- (1) FD1 hourly measurements for 8 hours
- (2) FD2-7 single measurement per day.
- (3) Weekly measurement for weeks 2-13.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 3; perform VP measurements; 2.8 hrs. week 1, .2 hrs. each subsequent week.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>IIĖ</u> M	QTY
	Physiologic Hemodynamic Assessment Device	1
	Venous Pressure Disposables	156
	I 25-lodine Isotope Kit/Shield	6
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Tubes	72
	Blood Collection Disposables	72
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Gamma Counter	1
	Freezer	1

CTED	DESCRIPT	
SIEP	DESCRIP	IK MAT

Plasma Volume

Unstow/Set-Up

Background blood draw/isotope injection week 1 (2 perf.)

Blood draw post-injection week 1 (2 perf.)

Gamma Counter - week 1

Background blood draw/isotope injection days 10, 30, 50, 70

Blood draw post-injection days 10, 30, 50, 70

Gamma Counter - days 10, 30, 50, 70

Stow

Venous Pressure

VP Measurement - Week 1

VP Measurement - Weeks 2-13

TIME

10 Min.(op) x 6 perf. = 60'

7 Min. (s/o) x 6s x 2 perf. = 168'

4 Min. (s/o) x 6s x 2 perf. = 96'

20 Min. (op) x 6s x 2 perf. = 240'

20 Min. (op) x 03 x 2 pcir. - 240

7 Min. (s/o) x 6s x.4 perf. = 336'

4 Min. (s/o) x 6s x 4 perf. = 192'

20 Min. (op) x 6s x 4 perf. = 480'

10 Min. (op) x 6 perf. = 60'

TOTAL = 1632'/6s/6 perf.

TOTAL = 312'/6s/13 wks

TOTAL TIME = 32.4 Crew Hours

1 Min. (s/o) x 6s x 14 perf. = 168'

1 Min. (s/o) x 6s x 12 perf.= 144'

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Endocrinology/Fluid Electrolytes (n)

SESSION TITLE:

Circadian Rhythm of Plasma Hormones and Serum Electrolytes during

Weightlessness

OBJECTIVE:

To determine whether the circadian cycling of hormone/electrolyte levels change in

routine spaceflight relative to preflight ground-based studies.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Every three days for 60 days for each of 6 subjects (20 Perf.).

(2) 24 hour urine collection for each of 6 subjects; 4 voids x 20 days - 80 voids/subj.

(3) Blood every 4 hours for 28 hours; 7BD x 20 Perfs. = 140BD/Subj.

(4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-3,4; perform urine collection only, 2 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>ПЕМ</u>	QTY
	Heparin Lock Kit Blood Collection Reusables Blood Collection Tubes Blood Collection Disposables Standard Lab Centrifuge Freezer 24 Hour Urine Collection System Urine Sample Vials	140 1 840 (10 ml vial) 840 1 1 1 480 (20 ml vial)
STEP DESCRIPTIO	N;	IME
Unstow/Set-Up		10 Min.(op) x 20 perf = 200'
Blood Draw (6 crew, every 4 hours for 28 hours)		4 Min./op.(s/o) x 6s x 140BD = 6720'
Centrifuge Samples		15 Min.(op)x20perf. =300'
Collect Urine Sample (24 hours)/Refrigerate Stow/Clean-Up		5 Min.(s) x 6s x 80 voids = 2400' 5 Min.(op) x 20 perf = 100'
		8.1 Hrs/6 Subj./perf.
		162 hours total (20 perf.)

336 Min. BD + 120 Min. Voids + 30 Min. Centrifuge/Stow = 8.1 Hrs/6 Subj/Perf.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Behavioral Research (o)

SESSION TITLE:

Psychosocial Support

OBJECTIVE:

To assess the effectiveness of individually tailored psychosocial support methods in

actual spaceflight settings.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Six subjects
- (2) 13 sessions/mission (1/week)
- (3) Each crewperson evaluates his/her individually tailored psychosocial support measure by means of a computer generated questionaire.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:

MEM

QTY

Computer terminal

1

STEP DESCRIPTION:

TIME

Evaluation of psychosocial support measures

15 Min.

1.5 Hrs/performance (6 subjects)

19.5 Hrs/13 Perf.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Behavioral Research (p)

SESSION TITLE:

Group Interaction, Compatibility, and Effectiveness

OBJECTIVE:

To compare preflight with inflight individual attitudinal data to assess the effect of

space station duty on group interactions and effectiveness.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Six subjects
- (2) 13 sessions/mission (1/week)
- (3) Attitudinal data will be collected from each crewperson during a 10 minute once/week session via computer terminal interaction to be stored for postflight analysis.
- (4) Assume hard disc for data storage.
- (5) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:

Men

QTY

Computer terminal

1

STEP DESCRIPTION:

TIME

Attitude Report

10 Min.

1.0 Hr/performance (6 subjects)

13.0 Hrs/13 Perf.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Behavioral Research (q)

SESSION TITLE:

Problem Solving

OBJECTIVE:

To evaluate individual aspects of crew interaction preflight and apply what is learned to

increase flight crew efficiency in routine operations and problem solving.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Six subjects

- (2) 13 sessions/mission (1/week)
- (3) One 3 hour problem solving group session will be conducted once/week to be stored for postflight analysis.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>Ш</u>	QTY
	Video camera	1
	Microphone	1
	Video recorder	1
	Video cassettes	13
	Video Monitor Display	1
STEP DESCRIPTIO	<u>N</u> :	TIME
Group problem solv	ring session	30 Min.
		3.0 Hrs/performance (6 subjects)
		39.0 Hrs total (13 perf.)

Hematology (r)

SESSION TITLE:

Determine Sequential Change in Red Cell Mass, EP, Reticulocytes, and Ferritin

OBJECTIVE:

Determine microgravity exposure effects on reticulocyte formation and correlate these changes with other parameters of bone marrow and peripheral blood.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

Once per month (1)

6 Subjects (2)

Each performance requires blood draws at 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 21, and 26 days following ⁵⁹Fe injection. (3)

Phased Sequence Requirements: Perform after L-4. (4)

EQUIPMENT:	л⊟м	QTY
<u></u>	Blood Collection Tubes	144
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Disposables	144
	Reticulocyte Smear Kit	3
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Inflight Digitizing System	1
	Freezer	1
	⁵⁹ Fe Isotope Kit/Shield	3
	51CR Tagging Kit/Shield	1
	Spectrophotometer	1
	Hematocrit Centrifuge	1
	Scintillation Counter	1
	Heparin Lock Kit	3
	Cation Exchange Resin Kit	3
	Red Cell Mass Reagent Kit	3
	Centrifugal Hematology System	1
	Gamma Counter	1
STEP DESCRIPTION:		TIME
Unstow Kits		10 Min.(op)
Blood Draws		4 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 48'
Tag Cells (Cr ⁵¹)		3 Min.(op) $\times 6 = 18'$
Inject Tagged Cells (10 r	ml) - Break 30 Min.	4 Min.(s/o) \times 6 = 48'
Draw Blood	,	4 Min.(s/o) \times 6 = 48'
Inject ⁵⁹ Fe		$2 \text{ Min.}(s/o) \times 6 = 24'$
Perform hematology or	n background blood	10 Min.(op) \times 6 = 60'
	<u> </u>	* * *

EXPERIMENT SITE:

Stow

LSRF: √

Hgb, Hct, CBC, Reticulocyte slides, red cell count

Attached Payload:

Platform:

10 Min.(op)

266 Min. = 4.4Hrs/6 Subj/Perf

Each Subsequent Draw (7)
Unstow
Draw Blood
Centrifuge
Stow

5 Min.(op) 4 Min.(s/o) x 6s = 48' 15 Min.(op) x 6s = 90' 5 Min.(op) 148 Min. x 7 draws = 1036 Min. =17.2 Hrs/6 Subj/7BD

21.6 Hrs. per performance x 3 = 3888 min. = 64.8 crew hrs total

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Hematology (s)

SESSION TITLE:

Determine Role of Splenic Sequestration on Disease in the Red Cell Mass

OBJECTIVE:

Record the response in red cell mass during prolonged exposure microgravity in

exercised and non-exercised subjects.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Once per month for tracer/blood work; BMMD weekly; exercise 4 times a week.
- (2) 6 Subjects
- (3) Each performance requires blood draws at 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 21, and 26 days following ⁵⁹Fe injection.
- (4) Exercise 4 times a week.
- (5) BMMD
- (6) Phased Sequence Requirements: Perform after L-4.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>MEM</u>	YIQ
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Tubes	144
	Blood Collection Disposables	144
	Evans Blue Dye Injection Kit	144
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Inflight Digitizing System	1
	Freezer	1
	⁵⁹ Fe Kit/Shield	1
	⁵¹ CR Tagging Kit/Shield	1
	Spectrophotometer	1
	Hematocrit Centrifuge	1
	Scintillation Counter	1
	Bicycle Ergometer	1
	BMMD	1
	Red Cell Mass Reagent Kit	1
	Reticulocyte Smear Kit	1
	Gamma Counter	1
	Centrifugal Hematology System	1

STEP DESCRIPTION:

TIME

Unstow Kits	10 Min.(op)
Draw Blood	$4 \text{ Min.}(s/o) \times 6s = 48'$
Tag Cells (Cr ⁵¹)	3 Min.(op) \times 6s = 18'
Inject Tagged Cells (10 ml) - Break 30 Min.	$4 \text{ Min.}(s/o) \times 6s = 48'$
Draw Blood	4 Min.(s/o) x 6s = 48'
Inject ⁵⁹ Fe	$2 \text{ Min.}(s/o) \times 6s = 24'$
Blood Workup	10 Min.(op) \times 6s = 60'
Stow	10 Min.(op)

4.4 Hrs/6 Subj./Perf x 3 Perf.

 $= 13.2 \, Hrs.$

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Each Subsequent Draw x 7 days Blood Workup

4 Min.(s/o) x 6 x 7BD = 336' 10 Min.(op) x 6 x 7BD = 420' 756 = 12.6 Hrs x 3 Perf = 37.8 Hrs.

BMMD Calibration BMMD Measure

15' (op) 6' (s) x 6 = 36' 51' x 13 weeks = 11.05 Hrs

Exercise Protocol

30 min. (4 x 13 weeks) = 1560' = 26 Hrs. x 6 subj. 156 crew hrs.

Total = 11.0 (BMMD) + 51.0 (blood) + 156.0 (exercise) = 218.0 Hrs. Total

COMMENTS:

Exercise requirements may be achieved jointly thru other protocols.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

DISCIPLINE: Immunology (t)

SESSION TITLE: Delayed Type Hypersensitivity

<u>OBJECTIVE:</u> Evaluate ability of body to produce specific antibodies in space.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Six subjects once per month.
- (2) Inject attenuated antigen; blood draw at 8,24,28 hour intervals
- (3) Blood draw once/week for following 2 weeks.
- (4) Samples to be analyzed via Elisa Chemical Analysis
- (5) Binding sites on reception cells will be evaluated by flow cytometry
- (6) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; perform antigen injection and read arm 48 hours after w/inflight digitizing system; 2.96 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	ŒΜ		QTY
	Inflight Digitizing Syste Refrigerated Centrifus Standard Lab Centrifus Refrigerator Elisa Analysis Chemic Spectrophotometer Bone Densitometer Flow Cytometer Antigen Kit Blood Collection Reusa Blood Collection Dispo Blood Collection Tube Elisa Reader Contamination Contait Centrifuge (37°C)	e uge als ables sable es	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 90 90 1 1 1 1
STEP DESCRIPTION;			TIME
Unstow/set up for injection Inject attenuated antigen (6 subjects) Blood draw (6 subjects) 8,24,28 hour intervals Blood draw - weeks 2 & 3 Centrifuge blood Prepare/study samples (with Elisa Chemicals) - Flow Cytometry		10 Min.(op) 4 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 48' 4 Min.(s/o) x 6 x 3BD =144' 4 Min.(s/o) x 6 x 2BD = 96' 15 Min.(op) x 6 x 3BD =180' 10 Min.(op) x 6 x 3BD = 180'	
- Image Analysis			Total 658 Min. = 10.9 Hrs/6 Subj./Perf 32.9 Hrs for 3 Perfs.
EXPERIMENT SITE:	LSRF: √	Attached Payload:	Platform:

Immunology (u1)

SESSION TITLE:

Blast Transformation/Protein Production

OBJECTIVE:

Measure long-term inflight alterations of T and B lymphocyte response to in-vitro

mitogenic challenges.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) 4 Performances
- (2) 6 Subjects
- (3) Centrifuge incubated, 1-g.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: Perform after L-4.

EQUIPMENT:	☐M Centrifuge (37°C) Blood Collection Reusables	<u>QTY</u> 1 1
	Blood Collection Tubes	24
	Blood Collection Disposables	24
	Incubator	1
	Mitogen Kit	1
	Freezer	1
	Inflight Digitizing System	1
	Radioisotope Kit/Shield	1
	Sample Prep Device (Fluid Transfer)	1
	Contamination Container	1
	Flow Cytometer	1
	Cell Culture Expendables	1
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Laminar Flow Hood	1
	Elisa Analysis Chemicals	1
	Elisa Reader	1

STEP DESCRIPTION:	<u>TIME</u>
Unstow Kits	10 Min.(op)
Draw Blood	$4 \text{ Min.}(s/o) \times 6 = 48'$
Transfer Specimens	$5 \text{ Min.}(\text{op}) \times 6 \times 2 = 60'$
Separate Cells	40 Min.(op)
Culture and Incubate Lymphocytes	20 Min.(op) x 6 = 120'
Harvest Cultures	15 Min.(op) x 6 = 90'
Cell Prep and Analysis	20 Min.(op) x 6 = 120'
Cell Prep and Digitizing	10 Min.(op) \times 6 = 60'
Flow Cytometry	10 Min.(op) \times 6 = 60'

10.1 Hrs/6 Subj/Perf

608 min. x 4 = 2432 min. = 40.5 crew hrs. total

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Immunology (u2)

SESSION TITLE:

Phenotyping of Peripherally Circulating Blood Cells

OBJECTIVE:

Measure a number of lymphocyte subsets by flow cytometry

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) 4 Performances
- (2) 6 Subjects
- (3) Centrifuge incubated, 1-g.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: Perform after L-4.

EQUIPMENT:	METI	QTY
	Centrifuge (37°C) Blood Collection Reusables Blood Collection Tubes Blood Collection Disposables Standard Lab Centrifuge Flow Cytometer Sample Prep Device (Fluid Transfer)	1 1 24 24 1 1
STEP DESCRIPTION	:	<u>TIME</u>
Unstow Kits		10 Min.(op)
Draw Blood		4 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 48'
Centrifuge		15 Min.(op) x 6 = 90'
Perform Cell Analysis	3	10 Min.(op) x 6 = 60'

208 min. x 4 performances = 832 min. = 13.9 crew hrs. total

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Platform:

3.5 Hrs/performance

(6 subjects)

Neuroscience (v,w)

SESSION TITLE:

Vestibulo-Visual and Canalicular - Otolith Compensation

OBJECTIVE:

Investigate possible visual compensation for modified otolith input during exposure to free fall using the ocular nystagmus response; investigate the differences between horizontal and vertical canals based on the differing organization and compensatory responses to angular motion about 3 axis (pitch, roll, and yaw).

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Six subjects
- (2) 13 sessions/mission (1/week)
- (3) Ocular nystagmus suppression will be recorded in six subjects once per week; operator required. Eye movements affected by angular motion will be recorded in six subjects once per week, operator required.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3; perform vestibulo spinal studies L-1, 3; 5.1 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>™</u>	QTY
	Helmet Interface Box	1
	Rotator	1
	Helmet Assembly	1
	Helmet Restraint	1
	EOG Signal Conditioner	1
	EOG Electrode Kit	78
	Recording Minioscilloscope	1
	Electrode Impedance Meter	1
	Experiment Control and Data Interface	1
	Voice Recorder	6
	Voice Recorder Cassettes	TBD
	Subject Restraint System	1
	Electromagnetic Tendon Striker	1
	Force Resistance System	1
	Amplifiers	TBD
	Optokinetic Stimulus	1

STEP DESCRIPTION;	<u>TIME</u>
Set-Up/Calibrate	10 Min.(op)
Vestibulo Visual Test - I	17 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 204'
Test - II	14 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 168'
Canalicular-Otolith Compensation	24 Min.(s/o) \times 6 = 288'
Stow	7 Min.(op)

11.3 Hrs/performance (6 subjects) 146.9 Hrs total

COMMENTS:

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

This combines two investigations.			
This combines two investigations. Electromagnetic Tendon Striker/Leg inputs.	g Brace and Body Re	straint is a future upd	ate pending resource

Neuroscience (x)

SESSION TITLE:

SMS Correlates

OBJECTIVE:

To correlate the experimental findings with the occurrence of space motion sickness

symptoms experienced during orbital flight.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Six Subjects
- (2) Ad Lib time estimated at 6.5 Crew Hours/Mission
- (3) SMS symptoms to be recorded on flight approved checklists as they occur while on-orbit.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:

ШΜ

QTY

Flight approved checklists

6

STEP DESCRIPTION:

<u>TIME</u>

Record onset, character, and time course of SMS Symptoms

390 Min./Mission/6 Subj.

= 6.5 Hrs. Total

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Pharmacokinetics (y,z)

SESSION TITLE:

Drug Pharmacokinetics in Space and Evaluation of Modern Non-Invasive Methods for

Clinical Drug Monitoring

OBJECTIVE:

To evaluate the time course of drug concentration in the plasma and saliva following

administration by various routes and to establish relationships between plasma

concentration and pharmaceutical and therapeutic effects.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Take blood, saliva, and urine samples
- (2) Process and freeze
- (3) Monitor fluid and solid intake
- (4) 4 times during mission for each drug administered (IM, IV, oral, rectal)
- (5) 6 crewmembers
- (6) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3, 4; perform drug administration with urine/saliva collection; 2.4 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>IIEM</u>	QTY
	Urine Sample Vials	288
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Disposables	288
	Blood Collection Tubes	288
	Drug Consumables Kit	1
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Freezer	1
	Saliva Collection Units	288
	24 Hour Urine Collection System	1
	Spectrophotometer	1

STEP DESCRIPTION:

Administer Drug Blood Samples * Saliva Samples * Urine Samples * Centrifugation ** TIME

10 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 60'

4 Min.(s/o) x 6 x 12BD = 288' 2 Min.(s) x 12 samples = 24' 5 Min.(s) x 12 samples = 60'

15 Min.(op) x 6 = 90'

8.7 Hrs/6 Subj/Perf.

8.7 Hrs x 4 Perf = 34.8 Hrs Total

COMMENTS:

This comprises 2 investigations Assume 1 drug

* Performed 4 times/day for 3 days

** All samples once/day

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Pulmonary Physiology (aa)

SESSION TITLE:

Capability to Study Inert Gas Exchange as a Function of Time in Space

OBJECTIVE:

To investigate the relationship of inert gas exchange and extended exposure to

weightlessness.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) 6 crewmen
- (2) Once per week
- (3) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 3; perform entire protocol.

EQUPMENT:	<u>⊞M</u>	QTY
	Cardiopulmonary Analyzer Flowmeter BMMD Gas Analyzer Mass Spectrometer Mask Regulator System Gas Tanks/Gas Supplies	1 1 1 1
STEP DESCRIP	PTION;	TIME
BMMD Calibration	on	15 Min.(op)
BMMD Meas.		6 Min.(s) x 6 = 36'
Perform Protoco	ol .	20 Min.(s) x 6 = 120'
Clean up/Stow		5 Min.(op)
		161 Min./6 Subj/Perf.

161 Min x 13 weeks = 2093 Min. = 34.9 hours total

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

DISCIPLINE: Pulmonary Physiology (ab, ac)

SESSION TITLE: Evaluate EVA Work Output and Cardiovascular Response

OBJECTIVE: Investigate energy generated during EVA by indirect calorimetry

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Once/week, optimally twice/week for each subject.

(2) Measurements desired when EVA occurs; EVA time not charged.

(3) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 2, 4; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	Π Ε Μ	QTY
	Doppler/Recorder Doppler Expendables Calorimeter	1 1 6
STEP DESCRIPTIO	<u>N</u> :	TIME
Unstow/set-up		5 Min.(op)
Subject Prep.		20 Min.(s/o)
EVA workout		
Clean up/Stow		10 Min.(s)
		35 min/subject

35 Min x 6 subj. x 13 weeks = 2730 Min. = 45.5 hours total

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Pulmonary Physiology (ad)

SESSION TITLE:

Capability to Evaluate EVA Bubble Formation

OBJECTIVE:

Investigate the blood and pulmonary bubble formation associated with EVA.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Once per week
- (2) Following EVA activities once/week
- (3) Doppler monitoring is continuous
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 3; perform doppler measurements; 1.25 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	∏EM_	QTY
	Doppler Expendables	1
	Freezer	1
	Standard Lab Centrifuge	1
	Doppler Recorder	1
	Blood Collection Reusables	1
	Blood Collection Disposables	78
	Blood Collection Tubes	78

STEP DESCRIPTION:	TIME
Unstow	10 Min.(op)
Subject Prep.	10 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 60'
Blood Draw	4 Min.(s/o) x 6 = 48'
Blood Analysis	10 Min.(op) x 6 = 60'
Stow	5 Min.(op)
	4.0 Hrs/6 Subj/Perf.
	52 Hrs Total 13 Perf.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

DISCIPLINE: Pulmonary Physiology (ah)

SESSION TITLE: Measure of Standard Pulmonary Function

OBJECTIVE: Investigate the loss of topographic changes in perfusion, ventilation, and lung volume

after exposure to micro-g.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Once/week
- (2) 6 subjects
- (3) Calibration once/day
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-2, 3; perform entire protocol.

EQUIPMENT:	<u>ITEM.</u>	QTY
	Bag-in-Box	1
	Electronics Control Assembly	1
	Gas Cylinder Assembly	1
	Alfe Stowage Kit	1
	3 Liter Calibration Syringe	1
	Rebreathing Assembly	6
	Spare O2 Experiment Bag Assembly	1
	Spirometry Assembly	1
	Gas Analyzer Mass Spectrometer	1
	Multi-Channel Strip Chart Recorder	1
	Physiological Monitoring System	1
	Data Tapes	13
	Batteries	24
	SCR Paper	8
	PMS Accessories	13
STEP DESCRIPTION	y :	JIME
Unstow/Set-Up/Calib	orate	35 Min.(op)
PFT		30 Min.(s) \times 6 = 180'
Stow/End Cal.		$20 \text{ Min.(s)} \times 6 = 120'$
		5.58 Hrs/6 Subj/Perf.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

Platform:

72.5 Hrs. Total - 13 Perf.

DISCIPLINE: Microbiology (ai, aj)

SESSION TITLE: Crewmember and Space Station Microbial Study

OBJECTIVE: Establish the microbial distribution and accumulation levels in the space station and

determine the impact of long-term space station missions on the crewmember

microflora.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Microbiological samples will be obtained weekly from cabin air, cabin surfaces and potable water supplies to assess microbiological build-up over the course of a 90-day mission and to evaluate antiseptic countermeasures.

- (2) Microfloral samples from six crewmembers will be sampled weekly from the neck, ears, axillae, hands, navel, groin, toes, nose, and throat.
- (3) Fecal samples will also be collected and analyzed for microflora.
- (4) Phased Sequence Requirements: L-1, 3, 4; perform air/surface monitoring; .8 hrs/perf.

EQUIPMENT:	ΠΕΜ	QTY
	Sample Swabs Sample Tubes	754 754
	Reuter Microbiology Air Sampler	1
	Incubator	1
	Inflight Digitizing System	1
	Photomicrographic Set-Up	1
	Refrigerator (4'C)	1
	Agar Plates	754
	Sterile Loops	754
	Millipore Filtration Kit	1
	Laminar Flow Hood	1
	Batteries - D size	24
	Millipore Filters	36
	Work Top	1

STEP DESCRIPTION:	TIME
Unstow and configure centrifugal sampler	5 Min.(op)
Unstow crew microbiological sampling kit	5 Min.(op)

Obtain crewmember samples 10 Min.(s) x 6 = 60 min.
Obtain air and surface samples 20 Min.(op)

Unstow millipore filtration kit 5 Min.(op)
Load and activate incubator 10 Min.(op)

Incubate samples 60 Min. (no crew required)

Unstow and configure low power microscopes 10 Min.(op)

EXPERIMENT SITE; LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

Photograph samples
Refrigerate samples
Stow photomicrographic set-up, centrifugal sampler, kits

15 Min.(op) 3 Min.(op) 10 Min.(op)

2.4 Hrs/performance(6 subjects)30.9 Hrs total (13 perf.)

COMMENTS:

This combines two experiments.

EXPERIMENT SITE:

LSRF: √

Attached Payload:

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT INVESTIGATIONS

A. <u>Discipline</u>: Calcium Homeostasis CH-A

B. Science Objectives: CH-1

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified)</u>: Histopathogenesis of Bone Loss in Microgravity.
- PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: To examine histopathogenesis of bone loss in microgravity.
 Hypothesis: (a) Massive bone loss is associated with uncontrolled activation of osteoclasts;
 (b) There is loss of crystallites in resorbing bone which facilitates enzymic degradation of the matrix and promotes rapid bone loss; (c) Remaining bone has a greater fraction of unmineralized collagen which inhibits new bone formation.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION**: Mature Rhesus monkeys (*M. nemestrina* and *M. mulatta*) are known to have remodeling systems similar to man. Evaluations of bone cell types and collagen composition are required in order to define the effect of absence of 1 g mechanical loading on the remodeling system and on structural changes in the skeleton.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: Non-restrained adult male Rhesus monkey; 4 animals.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples</u> (<u>Preflight</u>, <u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>): Biopsy tibial tuberosity in flight.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight. Postflight)</u>: Tissue to be fixed in neutral formalin for 2 3 days and then in ethanol. Analysis to be performed post-flight.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding and research facility.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 10 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Calcium Homeostasis CH-B

B. Science Objectives: CH-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Sex Differences as a Factor in Loss of Bone from Different Skeletal Sites
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To investigate if sex differences determine rate of loss of mineral from different skeletal sites. Hypothesis: As long as normal ovarian function is maintained in females, there will be no differences between sexes in bone mineral alterations in radius ulna, tibia, lumbar vertebra in microgravity environments.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Lack of ovarian function in mature Rhesus monkeys is known to increase rate of vertebral bone loss in the animal as is observed with postmenopausal patients. Evaluation of bone mineral content during spaceflight in relation to indices of ovarian function is required to determine potential sex-related effects of space flight on the human skeleton.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Non-restrained adult Rhesus monkeys; 4 male; 4 female: tests to be performed monthly.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples</u> (<u>Preflight</u>, <u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>): Forty-eight hour urine sample collected in metabolic balance study and frozen for post-flight analysis. Bone mineral content to be measured in-flight in anesthtized animals by photon absorptiometry.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis</u> (Inflight, <u>Postflight</u>): Analysis by photon absorptiometry to be performed inflight. Bioassay of urine samples for pituitary gonadotropin activity to be performed post-flight.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: On-board dual photon bone mineral analyzer; large primate holding and research facility.
- B. <u>Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment)</u>: 125-150 hours (25 hrs. for urine collections; 100 hrs. for bone mineral analysis.)
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Calcium Homeostasis CH-C
- B. Science Objectives: CH-1
- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Calcium Absorption and Homeostasis in Microgravity.
- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: To measure gastrointestinal calcium absorption and parameters of calcium homeostasis in microgravity. Hypothesis: (a) Increased fecal calcium seen within two weeks of exposure to microgravity in primates is due to diminished calcium absorption along with increased calcium secretion; (b) These changes are independent of vitamin D3 metabolite level; (c) Fecal calcium changes are associated with an initial reduction of plasma parathormone level which reflects the primarily osseous resorptive response to microgravity.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Mature Rhesus monkeys (M. Nemestrina and M. Mulatta) are known to have calcium homeostatic processes similar to man. Evaluation of fecal calcium is required in order to determine whether or not homeostatic mechanisms are involved with initiation and maintenance of bone loss in microgravity.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: Non-restrained adult male rhesus monkey; 4 animals.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples</u> (<u>Preflight</u>, <u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>): Test to be performed twice during 90-day flight: Fecal samples collected in metabolic balance study and frozen for post-flight analysis. Administer Calcium-47 intravenously and simultaneously Calcium-45 by stomach tube to anesthetized animal. Quantitative collection of urine samples 0 24 hrs. and 24 48 hrs. after administration of isotope.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight. Postflight)</u>: Count samples inflight. Freeze plasma samples for ground-based analyses for vitamin D3 metabolites, parathyroid hormone, phosphate and calcium.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Beta and gamma counters; large primate holding and research facility.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 20 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Calcium Homeostasis CH-D

B. Science Objectives: CH-1, CH-2, CH-6, CH-11, CH-18

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified)</u>: Effect of Microgravity on Skeletal Growth, Maturity, and Calcium Metabolism.
- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: To determine bone changes which occur in rats during 1 year in flight. Hypothesis: (a) Rats, sent into space as weanlings, will show significantly less skeletal growth than their earth-bound counterparts, (b) the size, shape and number of bones in flight animals will be different from ground raised animals, (c) responses to provocative stimuli will be different in flight animals, (d) readaptation to 1 g will be more difficult with advancing age.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Gravity plays a major role in determining the size and shape of the skeletal system and is thought to be responsible for fusing many bones together during growth. Rats achieve skeletal maturity within 1 year of life. This experiment will explore the importance of gravity on growth and development of the rat skeletal system from birth to one year of age.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Rats, 17-21 days old/40 (rats born inflight would be preferable if available; both F1 and F2 generations could be used).
- B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight): Preflight: X-ray of total skeleton, body mass (if born inflight, these measurements would be made inflight). Inflight: body mass, bone markers, response to calcium load/deprivation every 90 days only on rats to be euthanized at 1 yr, and draw blood for analysis, remove bones from 5 rats every 90 days, return 5 rats to 1 g every 90 days, collect urine/feces pools weekly and preserve for analysis post-flight. Postflight: similar to inflight
- C. <u>Sample Analysis</u> (Inflight, <u>Postflight</u>): Separate serum from blood and freeze. Postflight: Perform EM, histomorphometry, or biochemical analysis on bones. Analyze urine/feces.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Ground based controls: 20 rats, 17-21 days old.

Inflight: 1 g centrifuge controls; see flight animals for details.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Holding facility that will support rats from weanling through adulthood (80g through 600 g). Rat guillotine and surgical supplies; 1-g onboard centrifuge; x-ray machine (if animals born inflight).

- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment):
 Assumes 1) automated urine and fecal collections, 2) automated feeders and lixits. 708÷4 = 177 hours/90 days (includes inflight 1 g controls).
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

Calcium Homeostasis

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Calcium Homeostasis CH-G

- B. Science Objectives: CH-1, CH-2, CH-5, CH-6, CH-10, CH-11, CH-12, CH-18
- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Relationship Between Bone Formation and Bone Resorption Defects in Microgravity.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Purpose: to determine if and how the normally-coupled processes of bone formation and bone resorption are uncoupled in microgravity. Hypothesis: the known defect in osteoblast function in flight may modify the bone resorptive response in both the juvenile and adult skeletons.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Bone loss in the adult skeleton can be due to decreased formation or increased resorption or both. The known defect in osteoblast maturation or function may be accompanied by decreases in skeletal coupling factors. It is necessary to know this if appropriate countermeasures are to be developed for long term flight; the first piece of information necessary is the relationship between formation and resorption in both modeling and remodeling skeletons.

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Rat: N=40; 10 each at 30, 60, 90, 120 days of age. Adult Rhesus monkey (N=4); juvenile Rhesus monkey (N=4)

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: Rats: tracer injections, animal sacrifice, specimen fixation, stable calcium isotope tracer studies.

Inflight: Rats: same as preflight. Monkeys: vertebral trabecular and radius/femur cortical mineral content using high-precision computed tomography scanner at 30, 60, 90, 120 days to quantify net bone mass changes at various skeletal sites; stable calcium isotope tracer studies at 60 and 120 days to quantify whole body resorption and formation. Postflight: Rats: same as preflight. Monkeys: tetracycline labels and bone biopsy; follow monkeys for recovery up to 1 year.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: N/A. Postflight:

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Ground based controls: 1 g controls (rats and monkeys); see flight animals for details. Inflight: 1 g centrifuge controls (rats only); see flight animals for details.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding facility, anesthetic delivery, high-precision CT scanner, collections from large primate metabolic facility for multiple 2 weeks periods during flight.

- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 155 hrs (rat) + 107 hrs (monkey) for 120 days [adjusted for 90 days: $155 \times .75 = 116.25$ hrs. for rat; $107 \times .75 = 80.25$ for monkey - 98 hours average for 90 days.]
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

Calcium Homeostasis

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Calcium Homeostasis CH-H

B. Science Objectives: CH-17, CH-18

C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Microgravity on Bone Cell

Growth: Isolation of Bone Growth Factor

- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: Purpose: To test for differences in bone cell growth, cytoskeleton, and protein synthesis at 0 gravity, 0.5 g, 1 g, and 2 g; once differences are seen, isolate protein growth factor by 2-D gel electrophoresis. Hypothesis: Bone changes during spaceflight occur at the cellular level and can be detected in bone cell culture.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Bone cell loss is one of the most serious long term effects of spaceflight. It is possible that the bone loss due to microgravity is caused by change in metabolism at a cellular level.

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: 1) rat sarcoma bone cells (could be started from frozen culture). 2) primary chick bone culture.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: N/A

Inflight: sample cultures for cell number, protein synthesis, and cytoskeletal changes.

Initially, sample daily; after first week, every two days.

Postflight: same as inflight.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: fix 5 samples in quadruplicate throughout a 4 week period.

Postflight: analysis of above samples.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Ground-based: 1 g controls; see flight experiment for details. Inflight: 1 g centrifuge controls; see flight experiment for details.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): 1) Cogoli's 0 and 1 g cell incubator;
- 2) modify incubators for multiple sampling; 3) GPWS.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 25 hours (10 hours for the cell culture; 15 hours for the primary chick culture).
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Cardiovascular System CS-A
- B. Science Objectives: CS-1
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified)</u>: Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; I. Neuroendocrine Response with Determination of Regional Blood Flow.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: Prolonged spaceflight and microgravity increase cardiac dimensions and pressures, which in turn alter cardiac output, redistribution of blood flow to vital organs, and adrenergic control and reflex control of the cardiovascular system.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Fluid shifts are known to occur during spaceflight and microgravity. The consequent increase in cardiac dimensions and pressures will, in turn, alter cardiac output and distribution of blood flow to vital organs and will result in altered regulation of the cardiovascular system by neurohumoral reflexes of the adrenergic nervous system.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: 4 unrestrained adult Rhesus monkeys.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples</u> (<u>Preflight</u>, <u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>): Monitoring twice weekly on a 90 day flight. All 4 animals should be flown on a single flight if at all possible. Microsphere injections will be administered preflight, early, mid and late inflight, and early and late postflight. Up to 12 channels of analog data with telemetry.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight. Postflight)</u>: Blood samples collected for ground-based analysis. Periodic downlink data analysis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding and research facility with temporary restraint system. Refrigerated centrifuge and freezer(-80°C) needed for blood samples for catecholamines, ANF, plasma renin, vasopressin, and aldosterone. Pressure transducers and sonomicrometer and telemetry system. Isotope kit, injection and withdrawal pump. Data storage system for launch.
- B. Estimated Total inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 8.4 hours.
- C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Cardiovascular System CS-B

B. Science Objectives: CS-2

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified)</u>: Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; II. Hemodynamic Responses to Volume Changes.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Prolonged spaceflight and microgravity increase cardiac dimensions and pressures, which in turn alter cardiac output, redistribution of blood flow to vital organs, and adrenergic control and reflex control of the cardiovascular system.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Fluid shifts are known to occur during spaceflight and microgravity. The consequent increase in cardiac dimensions and pressures will, in turn, alter cardiac output and distribution of blood flow to vital organs and will result in altered regulation of the cardiovascular system by neurohumoral reflexes of the adrenergic nervous system.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: 4 unrestrained adult Rhesus monkeys.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: Measurements of cardiac output and renal, mesenteric and iliac blood flows and measurements of aortic and right ventricular oxygen, hematocrit, hemoglobin, red blood cell mass and blood volume, and electrolytes during vena caval occlusion and bilateral cartoid occlusion and volume expansion will be used to test reflex control of the circulation. Inflight: same.

Postflight: same.

- C. <u>Sample Analysis</u> (Inflight, <u>Postflight</u>): Blood samples collected for ground-based analysis. Periodic downlink data analysis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding and research facility with temporary restraint system. Refrigerated centrifuge and freezer(-80°C) needed for blood samples for catecholamines, ANF, plasma renin, vasopressin, and aldosterone. Pressure transducers and sonomicrometer and telemetry system. Isotope kit, injection and withdrawal pump. Data storage system for launch.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 16.8 hours.
- C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Cardiovascular System CS-C

B. Science Objectives: CS-2

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified)</u>: Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; III. Central and Regional Hemodynamic Responses to Adrenergic Stimulation and Blockade.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Prolonged spaceflight and microgravity increase cardiac dimensions and pressures, which in turn alter cardiac output, redistribution of blood flow to vital organs, and adrenergic control and reflex control of the cardiovascular system.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Fluid shifts are known to occur during spaceflight and microgravity. The consequent increase in cardiac dimensions and pressures will, in turn, alter cardiac output and distribution of blood flow to vital organs and will result in altered regulation of the cardiovascular system by neurohumoral reflexes of the adrenergic nervous system.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: 4 unrestrained adult Rhesus monkeys.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: Measurements of cardiac output and regional blood flows to renal, mesenteric, and iliac circulations during administration of alpha 1, alpha 2, beta 1, beta 2 adrenergic agonists and antagonists will test the integrity of the sympathetic system. Cardiac and vascular receptors will be studied upon return to normal gravity.

Inflight: same. Postflight: same.

- C. <u>Sample Analysis</u> (<u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>): Blood samples collected for ground-based analysis. Periodic downlink data analysis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding and research facility with temporary restraint system. Refrigerated centrifuge and freezer(-80°C) needed for blood samples for catecholamines, ANF, plasma renin, vasopressin, and aldosterone. Pressure transducers and sonomicrometer and telemetry system. Isotope kit, injection and withdrawal pump. Data storage system for launch.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 16.8 hours.
- C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Cardiovascular System CS-D

B. Science Objectives: CS-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; IV. Cardiac and Coronary Response With and Without Chronotropic Stimulation.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Prolonged spaceflight and microgravity increase cardiac dimensions and pressures, which in turn alter cardiac output, redistribution of blood flow to vital organs, and adrenergic control and reflex control of the cardiovascular system.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Fluid shifts are known to occur during spaceflight and microgravity. The consequent increase in cardiac dimensions and pressures will, in turn, alter cardiac output and distribution of blood flow to vital organs and will result in altered regulation of the cardiovascular system by neurohumoral reflexes of the adrenergic nervous system.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: 4 unrestrained adult Rhesus monkeys.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: Measurements will be made of left ventricular diameter, wall thickness and atrial dimensions and left ventricular pressure during experiments involving inferior vena caval occlusion, bilateral cartoid occlusion and volume expansion will test reflex control of the circulation and examine changes in diastolic compliance. The heart will be paced to test coronary vascular reserve.

Inflight: same. Postflight: same.

- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Blood samples collected for ground-based analysis. Periodic downlink data analysis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding and research facility with temporary restraint system. Refrigerated centrifuge and freezer(-80°C) needed for blood samples for catecholamines, ANF, plasma renin, vasopressin, and aldosterone. Pressure transducers and sonomicrometer and telemetry system. Isotope kit, injection and withdrawal pump. Data storage system for launch.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 16.8 hours.
- C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Cardiovascular System CS-E

B. Science Objectives: CS-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Spaceflight on Cardiovascular Control in Rhesus Monkeys; V. Comprehensive Cardiac and Peripheral Vascular Assessment.
- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Prolonged spaceflight and microgravity increase cardiac dimensions and pressures, which in turn alter cardiac output, redistribution of blood flow to vital organs, and adrenergic control and reflex control of the cardiovascular system.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Fluid shifts are known to occur during spaceflight and microgravity. The consequent increase in cardiac dimensions and pressures will, in turn, alter cardiac output and distribution of blood flow to vital organs and will result in altered regulation of the cardiovascular system by neurohumoral reflexes of the adrenergic nervous system.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: 4 unrestrained adult Rhesus monkeys.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples</u> (<u>Preflight</u>, <u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>): Measurements will be made of left ventricular diameter, wall thickness and atrial dimensions and left ventricular pressure during experiments administering alpha 1, alpha 2, beta 1, beta 2 adrenergic agonists and antagonists will be used to test reflex control of the sympathetic nervous system and its effects on diastolic compliance.

Inflight: same. Postflight: same.

- C. <u>Sample Analysis</u> (<u>Inflight</u>): Blood samples collected for ground-based analysis. Periodic downlink data analysis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based controls.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Large primate holding and research facility with temporary restraint system. Refrigerated centrifuge and freezer(-80°C) needed for blood samples for catecholamines, ANF, plasma renin, vasopressin, and aldosterone. Pressure transducers and sonomicrometer and telemetry system. Isotope kit, injection and withdrawal pump. Data storage system for launch.
- B. <u>Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment)</u>: 16.8 hours.
- C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Endocrinology/Fluid & Electrolyte E/FE-A
- B. Science Objectives: E/FE-1, E/FE-2, E/FE-3
- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Long-Term Spaceflight on Hormonal Regulation of Fluid and Electrolyte Balance in Rats
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To determine effect of long term spaceflight on the hormonal regulation of fluid and electrolyte balance in rats.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Spaceflight produces fluid/electrolyte changes in humans that cannot be explained by our present knowledge of fluid/electrolyte physiology. If rats show similar disturbances in fluid/electrolyte metabolism, then a more detailed investigation of basic mechanisms could be made.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Rats, S.D, male, 150 200 g (108 rats total) 12 pre-flight; 48 flight; 48 ground controls
- B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight): Day 0: sacrifice 12 pre-flight for baseline data (blood electrolyte and hormone level; +2 wks, 7 day balance, sacrifice final day of study for tissue collection, 12 rats (6 zero g, 6 controls 1 g); +4 wks, 7 day balance, sacrifice on final day of study, 12 rats (6 zero g, 6 controls 1 g); +8 wks, 7 day balance, sacrifice on final day of study 12 rats (6 zero g, 6 controls 1 g); +12 wks, 7 day balance, sacrifice on final day of study, 12 rats (6 zero g, 6 controls 1 g).

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: measure food/water intake and urine volume during balance period. Postflight: analysis of blood plasma for Na+/K+, osmolarity, hormones (ADH, ANP, PRA); measure urinary electrolytes: Na+/K+ and hormones.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: 1 g centrifuge controls

Ground-based: controls must be housed in identical cages or RHAF.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Metabolism cages for quantitative collection of urine and feces during the 7 day balance periods (for both microgravity and 1 g flight animals).
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 145 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Immunology IM-A

B: Science Objectives: IM-1

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Spaceflight on Susceptibility to Bacterial and Viral Infections on Return to Earth
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To determine the effects of space flight on susceptibility to viral and bacterial infection on return to earth.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Space flight has been shown to alter components of the immune response (e.g., interferon and T-cell function). Does this have practical health-related significance in altering susceptibility to life-threatening infectious disease?

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Mice: 24 per flight (12 to be infected post-flight; 12 control).

B. <u>Measurements/Samples</u> (<u>Preflight</u>, <u>Inflight</u>, <u>Postflight</u>):

Preflight: None Inflight: None

Postflight: 1/2 mice infected with 1 LD-50 of Salmonella Typhimurium; 1/2 infected with

1 LD-50 of EMC virus immediately upon return to earth.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: none

Postflight: survival times of infected mice determined

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: uninfected mice.

Ground-based: infected and uninfected mice; prior determination of LD-50.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Special Equipment (other than common items): None

B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 8 1/2

hrs.

C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Immunology IM-B

B. Science Objectives: IM-1

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Spaceflight on Immune Response to Vaccines
- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: To determine the effects of space flight on the ability to mount an immune response to commonly used vaccines.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Space flight has been shown to alter components of the immune response (e.g., interferon and T-cell function). Does this have practical health-related significance in altering immune responses to vaccines? Important in controlling resistance to life-threatening infectious disease.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: Mice dedicated to the study/ 24 per flight.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: Immunize 8 animals with non-toxic tetanus toxoid, 8 with non-toxic diphtheria toxoid, 8 with killed complete Freund's adjuvant.

Inflight: None.

Postflight: Assess animals' immune response to antigens listed above.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: none.

Postflight: enzyme-linked immune assays for rodents' immune response to tetanus and diphtheria toxoid, ear skin testing for response to Freund's adjuvant.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: none.

Ground-based: mice immunized and assessed on same basis as flight animals.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): None
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 genvironment): 16 hrs.
- C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Immunology IM-C

B. Science Objectives: IM-1

C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or modified): Effect of Spaceflight on Immune Response; Mitogen Response of Leukocytes Postflight

- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To determine if spaceflight produces a functional impairment in ability of immune respones to respond to specific challenges.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Spaceflight has been shown to alter the ability of leukocytes to respond to antigens or mitogens. In a completely controlled study, the extent and depth of these alterations will be determined.
- 4. APPROACH:
 - A. Type/Number Specimens: Rodents (inbred)/ 12 per flight
 - B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: None. Inflight: None.

Postflight: Phagocytosis and blastogenesis

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: none. Inflight: none.

Postflight: analysis of immunological function

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: none.

Ground-based: rodents tested in same fashion as flight animals at several time intervals to establish baseline.

- 5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:
 - A. Special Equipment (other than common items): None
 - B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days. based on 1 g environment): 8 1/2 hrs.
 - C. Experiment site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. <u>Discipline/ Expt. Code</u>: Metablic Regulation: c) Cell Biology MR/CB-A
- B. Science Objectives: MR/CB-1, MR/CB-4
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Exocrine Function and Protein Secretion in Salivary Glands as Influenced by Microgravity
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Use of salivary glands for studying exocrine function and protein secretion. Assessing cellular ultrastructure and moleular mechanisms of action influenced by microgravity.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Measuring adaptational and homeostatic responses of beta adrenergic stimulated cellular signal processing.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Rodent salivary glands
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Pre-, In-, and Postflight: morphological and biochemical studies.
- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight): Postflight: microscopy and biochemstry.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Groundbased and postflight recovery studies.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Liquid nitrogen fixative for electron microscopy.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 5 hours.

C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

Metabolic Regulation: c) Cell Biology

A. Discipline/ Expt. Code: Metabolic Regulation: c) Cell Biology MR/CB-C

B. Science Objectives: MR/CB-2

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Mechanism of Cellular Receptor Changes Seen in Microgravity as Reflected by Associated Physiological Changes.
- PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Physiologic responses seen in flight can be explained at the molecular level by measuring responses of cell receptors in microgravity (eg insulin, glucocorticoids, L-DOPA, PTH, etc.) Changes in receptors will be measured in target tissues and in cell lines. Transport of small molecules will also be measured.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Data from manned space flight have shown changes in glucocortuoids, insulin response and bone and muscle metabolism. These changes could be explained by examining expression and activity of cellular receptors.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Rat and Human Target Tissue Cells isolated cells measuring transport and receptors (cultured cell lines).
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight: 1) Collect cell membrane for analysis of receptors after 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 20, 30, and 40 days of flight. 2)Measure receptors and transport in cell lines at 0 and 1 g.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: In- or postflight: analyze transport and cell receptors in cell culture.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Groundbased parallel controls.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Micro ultra centrifuge; -70 degree freezer, GPWS; Polyiron; CO2 incubator; hardware for centrifuging and collection.

B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 a environment): 4 hours

C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

Metabolic Regulation: c) Cell Biology

C-2

A. <u>Discipline/ Expt. Code</u>: Metabolic Regulation: c) Cell Biology MR/CB-D

B. Science Objectives: MR/CB-3

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Energy Utilization in Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic Cells in Microgravity
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Evidence from Spacelab 1 lymphocytes and from negative nitrogen balance in astronauts would suggest an increase in full utilization in microgravity. We would like to to correlate product formation with energy utilization in cells.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Astronauts have a negative nitrogen balance in spaceflight despite a relatively high calorie intake. In addition, quiescent lymphocytes on SL-1 seemed to utilize the same energy as actively growing cells at 1 g. Both these anomalies of spaceflight could be explained by an increased energy requirement in microgravity.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: 3T3 cells, lymphocytes, rat muscle cells, HeLA fibroblasts and bioengineered *e. coli* bacteria for product formation, grown at 0 and 1 g.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight: take samples over a 7 day period at time of media change.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: In- or postflight: analysis of cell number (doubling time), carbon atom utilization (glucoanalysis), product formation from genetic engineered bacteria.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground controls will parallel flight.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): GPWS; coultercounter; CO2 incubator (to be developed) for 0 and 1 g; -70 freezer; glucose analyzer; cell culture plates (to be developed); cell culture plate reader.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 2 hrs 20 min

C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

Metabolic Regulation: c) Cell Biology

- A. Discipline/ Expt. Code: Muscle Structure & Function MS/F-A
- B. Science Objectives: MS/F-1, MS/F-4, MS/F-9, MS/F-11
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Histology-Histochemistry)
- PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Histochemical analysis to determine rate of change of fiber diameter, fiber type distribution; biochemical analysis to determine the concentrations of a complex (≈10) of glycolytic-oxidative enzymes in individual muscle fibers in rat skeletal muscles (soleus, gastrocnemius, etc.)
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Data will provide rates at which qualitative and quantitative atrophic changes occur in the process of adaptation to microgravity and relation to load-bearing and activity. When does muscle atrophy plateau?

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: 24 adult male rats (300-350 g): soleus, EDL, Ant. tibialis, and gastrocnemius muscles from each.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Dissect and clamp-freeze muscles in flight. Autopsy after 0 g for 2, 4, 8, 12 weeks (4 per group) = 16 rats.
- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Postflight: histological and histochemical analyses, single-fiber enzyme analyses (Lowry Single Fiber Method).

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

In-flight: rats at 1 g = 16.

Ground-based: rats = 24. Inflight centrifuge controls: 8 rats (4 and 12 weeks; 4/group).

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Clamp-freezer; freeze-drier; animal centrifuge.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Davs, based on 1 g environment): 82.1 hrs.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/ Expt. Code</u>: Muscle Structure & Function MS/F-B

B. Science Objectives: MS/F-2, MS/F-4, MS/F-11

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Electron Microscopy/Ultrastructure)
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** Ultrastructural analyses of skeletal muscle atrophy (soleus, EDL, quadriceps) removed in-flight to characterize changes in myofibrils, mitochondrial morphology and distribution, and neuromuscular junction due to space flight.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Defines in morphological terms the characteristics of muscle atrophy induced by microgravity.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: 16 male adult rats. 4 groups (4 rats each) at 2, 4, 8, &12 weeks.
- B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: fix muscles by in vivo perfusion, dissect and fix muscles.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Post-flight: (electron microscope ground-based).

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): In-flight 1 g controls (centrifuge): 4 and 12 week exposure; 4 rats per group = 8 rats. 24 ground-based controls as above.

5. SPACE STATION RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Animal centrifuge, *in vivo* perfusion and fixation device; implanted EMG telemetry/integrator/recorder.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 84 hrs.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

NOTE: Specimens for this study not suitable for other experiments requiring fresh tissues since whole-body fixative perfusion is required.

- A. Discipline/ Expt. Code: Muscle Structure & Function MS/F-C
- B. Science Objectives: MS/F-3, MS/F-5
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Electron Microscopy/Contractile Properties)
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** To determine rate of change in contractile properties of slow- and fast-twitch muscles of rat hind-limb, and susceptibility to fatigue. EMG analysis of activity patterns.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Test hypothesis that slow-twitch, tonically used soleus muscle slowly transforms to muscle showing more fast-twitch contractile properties with no change in susceptibility to fatigue.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: 24 male adult rats. 6 groups (4 rats each) at 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, &12 weeks.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight baseline contractile properties measured *in vivo* under anaesthesia. (Contraction & relaxation times isotonic & isometric, and maximum force generation.)
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight. Postflight):</u> Monitor EMG activity of soleus and tibialis muscles 10 min. of every 2 hours for above weeks before sacrifice in-flight.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based controls as above.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Square-wave electrostimulator, force transductors and multi-channel recorders. EMG electrodes & telemetry, receiver, integrator, computer.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 60 hrs.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. Discipline/ Expt. Code: Muscle Structure &Function MS/F-D
- B. Science Objectives: MS/F-6, MS/F-7, MS/F-8, MS/F-10
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Muscle Loss in Rats in Microgravity (Biochemistry)
- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Biochemical analyses of atrophying limb-muscles of rat.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Investigate underlying biochemical changes and mechanisms of skeletal muscle atrophy.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: 6 adult male rats (300g) per group -4 groups = 24 rats total. Soleus, EDL, Gastroc, quadriceps.
- B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight): Inflight: sample 6 rats at 1, 3 6, and 12 weeks.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight. Postflight)</u>: Postflight: hormone receptors: DNA, RNA, protein. Specific enzyme analyses: alanine cycle, translational (RNA polymerases, protein initiation factors, capping factors); 2-dimensional polyacrylamide gels; myosin isozyme electrophoresis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Ground-based: 24 rats on above schedule.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items):
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Davs, based on 1 g environment): 65 hrs.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Neurosciences NS-A
- B. Science Objectives: NS-1
- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or Modified): Structural Changes in the Rat's Labyrinth in Microgravity.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** To determine and describe structural alterations which occur in the vestibular labyrinth during exposure to micro-gravity, and to identify their potential consequences to normal physiological function on long duration space flights.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION**: The existence of structural changes in the vestibular labyrinth and any associated physiological or performance decrements is an essential question to answer for long duration space flight. (FASEB, 1983, p. 29).

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Adult rats/100 (50 experimental, 50 simulated Earth gravity controls, experiment duration 360 days).
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Preflight, vestibular function testing (protocols TBD) in Ames Vestibular Research Facility or equivalent; In-flight, vital signs daily; In-flight, sacrifice, dissection, and fixation of 10 experimental and 10 control animals at 90 day intervals inflight; Post-flight, sacrifice, dissection, and fixation of tissues.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight, none; postflight, Histological processing, light and electron microscopy.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Inflight, control animals kept at simulated Earth gravity on an on-board centrifuge.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Centrifuge capable of maintaining 50 adult rats at simulated Earth gravity in 'home cages'.
- B. <u>Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 days, based on 1 g environment)</u>: 0.5 hr/rat/90days = 0.5x20 = 10 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Neurosciences NS-D

B. Science Objectives: NS-1

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or Modified)</u>: The Nature and Potential Consequences of Microgravity-Related Structural Changes in Central Pathways Mediating Vestibular Reflexes.
- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: To determine the nature and potential consequences of structural alterations in connectivity of central reflex pathways due to altered sensory inputs in micro-gravity.
- PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: During the process of re-adaptation, reprogramming of sensori-motor interactions occurs. It is important to determine the structural substrates of those functional changes.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Adult rats/70
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Preflight, vestibular function testing (protocols TBD) in Ames Vestibular Reseach Facility or equivalent; In-flight, vital signs daily; In-flight, sacrifice, dissection and fixation of 5 experimental and 5 control specimens on days 1, 3, 10, 20, 40, and 90, with 5 experimental and 5 control animals returned to ground at end of 90 days; Post-flight, light and electron microscopy, immunocytochemistry, and TBD.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: In-flight, none; postflight, light and electron microscopy, immunocytochemistry, etc., depending on the exact experiment being performed.
- D. <u>Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based)</u>: 35 specimens in 'home cages' on Earth gravity centrifuge.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Centrifuge capable of maintaining 35 adult rats at simulated Earth gravity in 'home cages'.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 days, based on 1 g environment): 0.5 $hr/rat \times 6/90 days = 3 hrs \times 10 = 30 hrs + 2 hrs for return.$
- C. <u>Experiment Site</u>: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Neurosciences NS-I
- B. Science Objectives: NS-1, NS-4
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (Orig. or Modified)</u>: Recovery of Function of Gravity-Sensitive Vestibular Nerve Neurons in Earth's Gravity After Exposure to Microgravity.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To determine the course of recovery of vestibular nerve function during readaptation to Earth's gravity.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: It is necessary to determine how normal function is re-established so that re-adaptation may be facilitated.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Squirrel monkey is species of choice, although others may be acceptable / probably 2 experimental specimens.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Preflight, vestibular function testing (protocols TBD) in Ames Vestibular Research Facility; In-flight, vital signs daily; post-flight, recording sessions on days 1, 3, 10, 20, 40, ... until normal function returns.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: In-flight, none; postflight, computer analysis of neural data, nature TBD by stimulus capabilities; computer analysis of neural data, nature TBD by stimulus capabilities; sacrifice for histological recovery TBD by nature of experiment.
- D. <u>Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based)</u>: None inflight; post-flight, two specimens exposed to the same stimulus and recording conditions as the experimental specimens.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): None.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 days, based on 1 g environment): 0 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. <u>Discipline/ Expt. Code</u>: Plant Physiology PL-A [NOTE: This experiment duplicates CELSS experiment CL-A.]
- B. Science Objectives: PL-1, PL-2, PL-3 (CL-1, CL-2, CL-3)
- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Optimization of Plant Nutrient and Water Supply Systems.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To determine the optimal method for supplying nutrients and water to plants in microgravity.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** This information is required to grow plants for conducting experiments in microgravity.

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Various plants (*Arabidopsis*, lettuce, wheat): 10 groups of 10-15 plants per group.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: none.

Inflight: environmental control for PGF, whole plants harvested at weekly intervals.

Postflight: dry weights of plant tissue.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: environmental control for PGF.

Postflight: chemical composition of plant tissue.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight. Ground-based): Although flight controls would not be required for all experiments, the best microgravity methods would ultimately have to be compared with a 1 g centrifuge control. Ground-based would be required for all methods tested.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Plant Growth Facility (PGF); freezer; 1 g centrifuge (at some point).
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Davs. based on 1 g environment): 25 hrs.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. <u>Discipline/ Expt. Code</u>: Plant Physiology PL-B [NOTE: This experiment duplicates CELSS experiment CL-B.]
- B. Science Objectives: PL-1, PL-2, PL-3 (CL-1, CL-2, CL-3)
- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Optimization of Plant Support and Orientation Mechanisms for Use in Microgravity.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To identify the optimal methods for holding and orienting plants in microgravity.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: This information is required to grow plants for conducting experiments in microgravity.

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Various plants (*Arabidopsis*, lettuce, wheat, pine): 10 groups of 10-15 plants per group.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: none.

Inflight: environmental control for PGF, whole plants harvested at weekly intervals, videomonitoring of plant growth. Postflight: dry weights of plant tissue.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: environmental control for PGF.

Postflight: chemical analysis of plant tissue.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: 1 g centrifuge control.

Ground-based: controls for all methods.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Plant Growth Facility (PGF); freezer; 1 g centrifuge; PGF videomonitor.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 35 hrs.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/ Expt. Code</u>: Plant Physiology PL-E

B. Science Objectives: PL-1, PL-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): (A)PC1/Role of Microgravity in Control of Development at the Organ and Cellular Level.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: Higher plant development is characterized by orderly patterned and directed cell division in growing regions and meristems. To what extent will orientation of planes of division and organ formation be affected in the absence of (or perturbation of) directional influences such as hormones and physiological gradients?
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** To understand the role of gravity in the control of development at the organ and cellular level. To understand the role of gravity in regulating metabolic and cellular processes in plants. To establish the effects of microgravity on developmental patterns.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: A dicotyledonous species such as *Arabidopsis* or equivalent plant with fast life cycle; a monocotyledonous species such as oat or corn; and appropriate plant tissue cultures which can organize: 12 specimens each.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight: activation or initation of development; fixation for cytological and histological sampling and cytogenic storage for postflight analysis. Videomonitor.
- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: gas analysis for analysis on Earth. Temporal fixation and cytogenic processing and storage at specified intervals. Analysis will be post-flight.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): 1. a 1 g centrifuge control population will be maintained as well as: 2. a 0 g control group; 3. a 0.16 g (lunar) control group; 4. a 0.38 (Martian) control group.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Plant Growth Facility (PGF); variable g centrifuge; videomonitor; in-flight fixation; caryogenic processing and storage.
- B. <u>Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment)</u>: 1 hour
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/ Expt. Code: Plant Physiology PL-I

B. Science Objectives: PL-2, PL-3

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Effect of Microgravity on Amyloplast Development
- PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Gravity perception in higher plants is achieved primarily by means of statoliths or amyloplasts in specialized cells (statocytes). We need to ascertain whether microgravity has any effect on the development and formation of amyloplasts.
- PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: To understand the nature and role of gravity sensing elements in microgravity and to discover whether sensing and transduction can be uncoupled or affected at the level of the amyloplast.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Monocot such as oats or maize, dicot such as pea, *Arabidopsis*: 12 of each.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight: initiate growth from seeds and prepare samples by fixation at 2-5 day intervals. Videomonitor 2-3 times each day.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight: fixation for subsequent analysis.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Inflight: 1 g centrifuge, 0 g.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Plant Growth Facility (PGF); 1 g centrifuge; videomonitor; inflight fixation apparatus.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 1 hour.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Radiobiology RA-A

B. Science Objectives: RA-1

C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Space Dosimetry

- 2. PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS: Measure radiation on board space station at all animal locations.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Certain experiments may be sensitive to radiation. We need accurate information about the effects of radiation exposure (LET spectrum, HZE particle, etc.) upon these experiments. In case of solar flashes, all experiments will need radiation exposure information.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: Dosimeter to be used for primates/rats/plant seeds, etc.
- B. <u>Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Passive and active dosimeters. Inflight: use passive and active dosimeters to measure radiation fields in the safe haven area of the space craft.
- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: read dosimeter.

Postflight: develop passive dosimeters,

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): See C.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Passive dosimeter. Active dosimeter.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 3 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Radiobiology RA-D

B. Science Objectives: RA-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Effects of Space Radiation on the Retina.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: Measure retinal damage. Extend ground-based experiments with dogs, etc.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** Cosmic rays are known to penetrate the retina causing light flashes. Retinas need to be examined for radiation damage. (There is a possible comparison with terrestrial experiments on Rhesus monkeys conducted by USAF/NASA.)

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Primate/ collected routinely from piggyback experiments. As many different exposures as possible.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: non-invasive analysis of retinal damage.

Inflight: none.

Postflight: animals should be retained after flight at Ames Research Center. Non-invasive eye examinations on routine periodic basis.

- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight): Evaluations of retinal damage.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): All controls on which these experiments will piggyback. All animals should be kept at Ames Research Center.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Passive dosimeter; active dosimeter.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 a environment): 0 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Radiobiology RA-E

B. Science Objectives: RA-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Possible Cataract Formation/Hazard During Space Flight.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: Measure cataract formation in primates. Cataracts may form due to the space station radiation. Confirm & extend ground-based studies (NASA and DOD).
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Animals will be studied on a long-term, non-invasive basis after return to earth. The experiments will piggyback with others to achieve maximum utilization of very expensive animals. Rodents should not be used for these experiments because they are likely to give spuriously high responses. Comparison with terrestrial life-span study on Rhesus monkeys conducted by USAF/NASA.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: Primates. Will be done with animals used by others.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: examine animals for lenticular anomalies.

Inflight: none.

Postflight: animals should be maintained after flight at Ames Research Center. Evaluation every 3 months for as long as possible.

C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Grade eyes for cataract formation.

Postflight: routine examination of animals post-flight.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Ground-based: same number as in flight (from different piggy back experiments).

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Active dosimeter; passive dosimeter.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 0 hours.
- C. <u>Experiment Site</u>: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

- A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Radiobiology RA-L
- B. Science Objectives: RA-2
- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): The Response of the Lungs to Cosmic Radiation
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: HZE particles may induce pulmonary fibrosis and pneumonitis as does x-irradiation.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** A dose of 15 rem is estimated for each 90 day stay in space station. Astronauts will make multiple trips.

4. APPROACH:

- A. Type/Number Specimens: Mice (or rats). 20 min, 60 optimal.
- B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight): None.
- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight)</u>: Inflight: none. Postflight: morphological analysis with light and electron microscopy.
- D. Exot. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: none if 20 mice flown. 20 if 60 mice flown and if radiation shelter is on the space station. Ground-based: equal number to flight animals.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): None.
- B. <u>Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment)</u>: Load, unload only if 20 mice. Same on centrifuge if more mice flown 4 hours.
- C. <u>Experiment Site</u>: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Radiobology RA-K

B. Science Objectives: RA-4

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Alteration in the Length and Number of Synapses in the CA-1 Area of the Hippocampus.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** To quantitatively measure the synapses in the CA-1 area of the hippocampus. The environment interaction (behavior) center is believed to be mainly located in this area. Radiation should reduce the number of synapses and affect behavior.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: See # 2. Ground-based studies already done to justify experiment. Radiation affects synapses and behavior.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: Rats 6 animals/group. 2 groups if centrifuge on board.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: establishment of preflight quantitation of synapses and behavior.

Inflight: perfusion of animal prior to earth return, close to day 90.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: none.

Postflight: quantitation of changes with electron microscopy after behavior tests are complete.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: controls on centrifuge if a centrifuge available.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Electron microscope fixative.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 3.5 hrs/group Two groups if centrifuge on board 7 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Radiobiology RA-I

B. Science Objectives: RA-2

- C. <u>McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified)</u>: Effect of Space Environment on Murine Hematopoietic Stem Cells.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: We hypothesize that the space environment produces physiologically-endochronologically-mediated stress that alters mitotic activity in proliferative tissue. The altered proliferative status changes tissue radiation sensitivity and repair capacity and will influence early and late responses to low doses of ionizing radiation.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Physiological stress in the space environment triggers regulatory systems and produces proliferative alterations in those tissues that normally undergo mitotic activity. Interactions between the space environment, proliferative status, and ionizing radiation must be evaluated, because ground-based experimentation does not consider these as issues which are expected to influence radiation risks in space. Susceptibility to or expression of late effects of radiation, viz. mutations, cancer and cataracts may also be influenced by proliferative status of cell populations at risk. Susceptibility to radiation injury in the hematopoietic system is expected to be influenced by the level of stem cell mitotic activity. The first step is to measure how the number of cells in mitotic cycle and cycle time are influenced by the space environment. Murine hematopoietic stem cells (CFU-S) provide a suitable and relevant model system.

4. APPROACH:

A. Type/Number Specimens: 100 mice

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Pre- and Postflight: measure femur & spleen content of hematopoietic stem cells (CFU-S) & their proliferative status. Measure blood levels of various hormones (erythropoietin; ACTH, prolactin & thyroid).

- C. <u>Sample Analysis (Inflight. Postflight)</u>: All pre- and post-flight analysis will require hormone and RIA receptor assays & standard methods will be used for measurements of CFU-S content of proliferation.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based): Only ground based needed.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): None.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 22.5 hours
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. Discipline/Expt. Code: Radiobiology RA-H

B. Science Objectives: RA-2

C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Effect of Space Radiation on Spermatogenisis and Intestinal Villi.

- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS**: To quantitate the response of the testes to the radiation environment on the space station and determine if post flight recovery occurs. The biological response of this system will be correlated with the on-board dosimeters. Small intestine samples will be taken from the same animals.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: Little is known about the long-term response to low dose cosmic radiation, especially on tissue flown in space. We have established that testes are very sensitive to less than half a rad of heavy ions. The genetic pool going into space is becoming larger and data on the reproductive system needs to be generated. Ground based studies already done to back up flight experiment. Long-term response/recovery needs to be established.

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Rats, male, six/group, six groups = 36 minimum.

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: none.

Inflight: sacrifice 6 rats each and take tissue samples at 3, 30, 60 & 90 days.

Postflight: take recovery tissue samples from remaining 12 rats on TBD schedule.

C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: Removal and fixation of testes.

Postflight: As inflight and then quantitation of spermatogonial cell loss and dosimeter readings of all the tissues.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Inflight: If centrifuge available, then centrifuge 6 of the 12 remaining rats to remove weightlessness as a factor.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Special fixative for tissues prepared for electron microscopy.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Days, based on 1 g environment): 30 min/sample collection & four collections in 90 days 48 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Radiobiology RA-G

B. Science Objectives: RA-2

C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Radiation Damage to Stem Cells of Skin

- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** There can be damage to stem cell population in the skin by high energy radiation accompanying solar flares. Animals should be returned to Space Station for second tour to determine effects of repeated exposure. We should confirm and extend current ground-based experiments with the Rhesus monkey and rabbit.
- 3. **PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION:** HZE particles, protons, etc. can damage the stem cells & cause mutations and death. Examinations of Rhesus monkeys irradiated with protons have shown such damage in ground-based studies.

4. APPROACH:

- A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Primates. Collect as many as possible Rhesus monkey preferred from experiments upon which this experiment will piggyback.
- B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight): Pre- and postflight skin biopsies.
- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight):

Preflight: evaluations of skin biopsies as else from selected controls.

Postflight: skin stem cell analysis. Dosimetry only.

D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Ground-based: same number as inflight; use animals from experiments on which this experiment will piggyback.

Postflight: all animals should be maintained at Ames Research Center.

- A. Special Equipment (other than common items): Active dosimeter; passive dosimeter.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Davs, based on 1 a environment): 0 hours.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

A. <u>Discipline/Expt. Code</u>: Radiobiology RA-F

B. Science Objectives: RA-2

- C. McDAC Expt. Ref. #/Title (orig. or modified): Effects of Space Radiation on Hair Follicles.
- 2. **PURPOSE/HYPOTHESIS:** To measure localized greying of hair due to high energy impacts with hair follicles. Based upon original experiments with high altitude balloons see below.
- 3. PROGRAM RATIONALE/JUSTIFICATION: It is known from early balloon experiments (Haymaker, et al) that hair greying can occur thru HZE radiation. This experiment will lead to possible correlation of high energy events determined by dosimetry and hence serve as biological dosimeter.

4. APPROACH:

A. <u>Type/Number Specimens</u>: Primates or rats (Piggyback). (Note: since hairs turn grey in these experiments, albino rats, etc. cannot be used.)

B. Measurements/Samples (Preflight, Inflight, Postflight):

Inflight: record HZE particles/em squared, total dose. Must be complemented by dosimetry. Postflight: Maintain animals at NASA Ames Research Center and conduct routine periodic examinations.

- C. Sample Analysis (Inflight, Postflight): See B.
- D. Expt. Controls (Inflight, Ground-based):

Ground-based: same number as flight - will use controls for experiments on which this experiment will piggyback.

- A. <u>Special Equipment (other than common items)</u>: Active dosimeter; passive dosimeter. measurements.
- B. Estimated Total Inflight Crew Time (Hrs/90 Davs. based on 1 g environment): 1 hour.
- C. Experiment Site: LSRF: √ Attached Payload: Platform:

APPENDIX B CREW REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX B TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX B -	CREW F	REQUIREMEN	TS
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Reference Protocol Generic Training Requirements	B-1
Phased Sequence Crew Hour Requirements (180 Day)	B-3
Reference Experiment Crew Requirements (FOC 90 Day)	B-5

REFERENCE PROTOCOL GENERIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

NON-HUMAN REQUIREMENTS	<u>HOURS</u>
ANIMAL CARE AND HANDLING RODENT PRIMATE OTHER	40
ANIMAL HOLDING FACILITY OPERATIONS WASTE MANAGEMENT FEED AND WATERING DATA COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND TRANSMISSION SAMPLE COLLECTION - BLOOD - URINE - FECES HARDWARE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	24
WORK STATION OPERATIONS	16
SAMPLE HANDLING AND PROCESSING BLOOD DRAWS AND SAMPLING HANDLING CATHETERIZATION FIXATION METHODS DISSECTION METABOLIC CAGES CELL CULTURE TECHNIQUES ISOTOPE HANDLING	40
LABORATORY HARDWARE OPERATIONS SMALL MASS MEASUREMENT DEVICE (SMMD) REFRIGERATED LAB CENTRIFUGE MULTI-G CENTRIFUGE ACTIVE/PASSIVE DOSIMETERS DIGITAL MICROSCOPE	24
TOTAL	144 HOURS

REFERENCE PROTOCOL GENERIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

HUMAN REQUIREMENTS	<u>HOURS</u>
ISOTOPE HANDLING	8
CELL/TISSUE CULTURE TECHNIQUES	24
MICROBIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES	24
URINE/FECES COLLECTION	24
SMS SYMPTOM RECOGNITION	16
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HANDLING	16
GENERAL LAB HARDWARE OPERATION BMMD MICROSCOPE TECHNIQUE CENTRIFUGE SMMI GPWS OR EQUIVALENT SCR EMG/ECG SIGNAL RECOGNITION	16 16 4 4 8 8 24
TOTAL	192
TOTAL GENERIC TRAINING: HUMAN + NON-HUMAN RQMTS	336

NOTE: AN ADDITIONAL 40 HOURS OF GENERIC TRAINING WILL BE REQUIRED FOR VENIPUNCTURE TRAINING AND BLOOD SAMPLE HANDLING.

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS (180 DAY SCENARIOS)

Summary - BmRP

Experiment	L-1	L-2	L-3	L-4
а	42.5	51.0	-	51.0
b	40.7	48.1	_	48.1
c	10.5	13.0	_	13.0
d	-	137.9	_	163.0
e	67.2	83.2	_	83,2
f	67.2	-	82.3	82.3
l a l	48.3	_	58.5	-
g h	•	-	-	_
i,j	10.5	13.0	_	13.0
k K	•	160.6	189.8	-
*	-	1216.6*	1422.0*	1422.0*
m	-	7.0	7.8	-
n	-	-	-	80.0
0	31.5	_	39.0	39.0
р	21.0	-	26.0	26.0
q	63.0	-	78.0	78.0
r	•	-	-	•
s	-	-	-	-
t	15.0	18.0	-	18.0
u1	-	-	_	-
u2	-		-	
v,w	107.1	-	132.6	-
X	13.0	-	-	13.0
y,z	19.2	-	19.2	19.2
aa	-	59.4	69.8	-
ab,ac	73.5	91.0	-	91.0
ad	-	27.5	32.5	-
ah	-	123.2	145.1	- [
ai,aj	16.8	-	20.8	20.8
SUBTOTAL BmRP	647.0	832.9	901.4	838.6
* Exercise, not	charged to Life	Sciences.		

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenarios)

Summary - BRP

Experiment	L-1	L-2	L-3	L-4
CH-A	-	-	-	10.0
CH-B	-	-	-	125.0
CH-C	-	-	-	-
CH-D	-	177.0	-	-
CH-G	-	-	-	-
CH-H	- [25.0	-	-
CS-A	-	-	-	8.4
CS-B	-	-	-	16.8
CS-C	-	-	-	16.8
CS-D	-	-	-	16.8
CS-E	-	-	-	16.8
RA-A	3.0	-	-	-
RA-D	-	-	0	-
RA-E	-	-	0	-
RA-F	-	-	1.0	-
RA-G	-	-	0	-
RA-H	- 	48.0	-	-
RA-I	22.5	-	-	-
RA-K	-	7.0	-	-
RA-L	4.0	-	-	-
IM-A	8.5	-	-	-
IM-B	16.0	-	•	-
IM-C	-	-	-	8.5
MR/CB-A	-	5.0	-	-
MR/CB-C	-	4.0	-	-
MR/CB-D	-	2.4	-	-
PL-A	-	-	25.0	-
PL-B	-	-	35.0	-
PL-E	-	-	1.0	-
PL-I	-	-	1.0	-
MS/F-A	-	•	-	82.1
MS/F-B	-	-	84.0	-
MS/F-C	-	-	-	60
MS/F-D	- <u> </u>	65.0	-	-
E/FE-A	- 1	-	<u>-</u>	
NS-A	-	10.0	-	-
NS-D	-	32.0	-	-
NS-I	-	-	-	0
Specimen Servicing	182.0	182.0	364.0	598
SUBTOTAL BRP	236.0	557.4	511.0	959.2
TOTALS	L1	 L2	L3	L4
TOTALO				
SUBTOTAL BRP	236.0	557.4	511.0	959.2
SUBTOTAL BMRP	647.0	832.9	901.4	838.6
HDW SVC/MAIN.	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0
TOTAL	1039.0	1546.3	1568.4	1953.8
	1039.0			1953.8

REFERENCE EXPERIMENT CREW REQUIREMENTS POST L-4 - 90 DAY SCENARIO

a 111.9 CH-A 10.0 b 22.2 CH-B 125.0 c 26.0 CH-C 20.0 d 116.6 CH-D 177.0 e 41.2 CH-G 98.0 f 41.2 CH-H 25.0 g 29.3 CS-A 8.4 h 59.2 CS-B 16.8 i,j 27.7 CS-C 16.8 k 94.3 CS-D 16.8 l 711.0 CS-E 16.8 m 32.4 RA-A 3.0 n 162.0 RA-D 0.0 0 19.5 RA-E 0.0 p 13.0 RA-F 1.0 q 39.0 RA-G 0.0 r 64.8 RA-H 48.0 s 218.0 RA-I 48.0 s 218.0 RA-I 48.0 s 218.0 RA-I 48.0 v,w 146.9 RA-L 4.0 u2 13.9 IM-A 8.5 y,z 34.8 MR/CB-A 5.0 aa 34.9 MR/CB-C 4.0 ab,ac 45.5 MR/CB-D 2.4 ad 52.0 PL-A 25.0 ah 72.5 PL-B 35.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-D	Expt.	Crew Hours	Expt.	Crew Hours	
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e 41.2 CH-G 98.0 f 41.2 CH-H 25.0 g 29.3 CS-A 8.4 h 59.2 CS-B 16.8 i,j 27.7 CS-C 16.8 k 94.3 CS-D 16.8 l 711.0 CS-E 16.8 m 32.4 RA-A 3.0 n 162.0 RA-D 0.0 0 19.5 RA-E 0.0 p 13.0 RA-F 1.0 q 39.0 RA-G 0.0 r 64.8 RA-H 48.0 s 218.0 RA-I 22.5 t 32.9 RA-K 7.0 u1 40.5 RA-L 4.0 u2 13.9 IM-A 8.5 v,w 146.9 IM-B 16.0 x 6.5 IM-C 8.5 y,z 34.8 MR/CB-C 4.0 ab,ac 45.5 MR/CB-C 4.0 ab,ac 45.5 PL-B 35.0 ai,aj 30.9 PL-E 1.0 MS/F-A 82.1 MS/F-B 84.0 MS/F-C 60.0 MS/F-C 60.0 MS/F-C 60.0 MS/F-C 60.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0		26.0			
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MS/F-A 82.1 MS/F-B 84.0 MS/F-C 60.0 MS/F-D 65.0 E/FE-A 145.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0	ai,aj	30.9			
MS/F-B 84.0 MS/F-C 60.0 MS/F-D 65.0 E/FE-A 145.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0					
MS/F-C 60.0 MS/F-D 65.0 E/FE-A 145.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0					
MS/F-D 65.0 E/FE-A 145.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0					
E/FE-A 145.0 NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0]				
NS-A 10.0 NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0					
NS-D 32.0 NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0	1				
NS-I 0.0 Specimen 299.0					
Specimen 299.0					
				299.0	
Servicing			Servicing		

APPENDIX C LAUNCH PHASE 1

APPENDIX C TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX	C - Phase 1	
	Weekly Experiment Schedule	C-1
	Phased Sequence Crew Hour Requirements	C-2
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	Thermal Profile	C-10
	Power Profile	C-11
	Energy Profile	C-12
	Rack Lavouts	C-13

C-15

Hardware Requirements

PHASE	П П	3	Ä,	WEEKLY	Į.	X	EB	EXPERIMENT	Z		 	EDI	SCHEDULE	ļ ,								PAGE	Ж 1	e 1	
EXPERIMENT	L									1		Ĭ₹	WEEK												
	-	7	8	4	5 6	1 2	7	6 1	10	1-1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22 2	23 2	4 2	5	26
Chromosomal Aberration Study & Dosimetry (i.j)				\vdash	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
EVA Work Output (ab, ac)			-		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	^	×	J
Dysrhythmia Assessment (e)					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{2}{x}$	×	J
Bone Density (b)					$\hat{\vdash}$	×	×		×		×		×		×		×		×	一	×	\dashv	$\frac{1}{\times}$	$\hat{\dashv}$	×
Renal Stone Risk Factors (c)				-	\vdash	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	Ĵ	×
Metabolic Balance For Calcium (a)		-	\vdash	 		×	J			×				X				×			\exists	×	\dashv		
Delayed Type Hypersensitivity (t)				-	$\hat{\vdash}$	×			×				×				×			\neg	×		\dashv	\dashv	\Box
Psychosocial Support (o)		-			_	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{1}{x}$	×	×
Group Interaction (p)		<u> </u>	\vdash	_	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×
Problem Solving (q)			\vdash		 ^	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	×	×
Microbial Study (ai, aj)				H	\vdash	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	×	×
Drug Pharmacokinetics & Drug Monitoring (y,z)*							×		<u>×</u>		×		×		×		×			×	\neg		$\frac{1}{\times}$	\dashv	$\neg \gamma$
Neuromuscular Activity (f)					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×
Neuromuscular Potential Output (g)			\vdash		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X
Visual Compensation (v.w)			\vdash		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X
SMS Correlates (x)**			_	 	 	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Ŷ	×	×
Space Dosimetry (RA-A)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	^	×
Murine Hematopoietic Stem Cells (RA-I)				\vdash	\vdash	$\vdash \vdash$	\dashv						×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	`	\times
Cosmic Radiation on Lungs (RA-L)								_		\dashv	_		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\stackrel{\sim}{\times}$	$\frac{2}{x}$	×
Suceptibility to Infections (IM-A)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	$\frac{2}{x}$	×
Immune Response to Vaccines (IM-B)					Н								×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{}{\times}$	×
					-																		\dashv	\dashv	
NOTES: Weeks 1-5 for integration of equipment.	•	Sar	nples	s take	Samples taken 4 times a day for 3 days.	Semi	a da	y for (3 day	ß.	-	** Ad-Lib	-Lib												
			İ																1					Î	1

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 1 - BmRP

Experiment	Hours	
a	42.5	
b	40.7	
С	10.5	
е	67.2	
f	67.2	
g	48.3	
i,j	10.5	
o	31.5	
р	21.0	
q	63.0	
t	15.0	
v,w	107.1	
x	13.0	
y,z	19.2	
ab,ac	73.5	
ai,aj	16.8	
SUBTOTAL BmRP	647.0	

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 1 - BRP

Experiment	Hours
Experiment RA-A RA-I RA-L IM-A IM-B Specimen Servicing	3.0 22.5 4.0 8.5 16.0 182.0
SUBTOTAL - BRP	236.0
SUBTOTAL - BmRP	647.0
	047.0
HARDWARE SERVICE/MAIN.	156.0
TOTAL PHASE 1	1039.0

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 1

	REQUIREMENTS				
	GENDER RE HUMAN	ON	ON	NO	O
- LAUNCII I	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HEALTHY NORMOTENSIVE	HEALTHY, ETC. NORMOTENSIVE NON-SMOKERS ANATOMY GIVES QUANTITATIVE ECHO DATA	HEALTHY (NO PREVIOUS HISTORY OF MUSCLE DISEASE)	НЕАLTHY
SRILL MIA ASSESSMENI	SCIENCE	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
SAILL IN	TASK	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP FECES COLLECTION	ECHO SAMPLE PREP LBNP URINE COLLECTION	DON ACCELEROMETER DON FORCE MEAS. DEVICE	DOSIMETER/SPECTR. MAINTENANCE
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS (a,b,c)	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (e)	MUSCLE PHYSIOLOGY (f,g)	RADIATION EFFECTS/ RADIOBIOLOGY (i,j)

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 1

	5	ORIEE MIN ACCESSIMENT			
		SCIENCE	SUBJECT	GENDER RE	REQUIREMENTS
DISCIPLINE TITLE	TASK	BACKGROUND	REQUIREMENTS	HUMAN	ANIMAL
BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH (o,p,q)	DATA PUNCH (COMPUTER QUEST.)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE	ON	
IMMUNOLOGY (t)	ISOTOPE INJECTION SAMPLE PREP	NONE (SKILLED)	НЕАLТНҮ	ON	
(IM-A, IM-B)	ANIMAL CARE	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY 24 MICE (IM-A) 24 MICE (IM-B)		ON
NEUROSCIENCE (v,w,x)	OCULAR NYSTAGMUS (OPERATION OF QUALITY CONTROL & DISPLAY SYSTEM)	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY (NORMAL VESTIBULAR RESPONSES SUBJ. WITH EXTREME SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SPACE MOTION SICKNESS NOT ACCEPTABLE)	O	
PHARMACOKINETICS (y, z)	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP STD LAB EQUIPMENT OPERATION DRUG ADM.	NONE (SKILLED)	НЕАLTHY	ON	
PULMONARY PHYSIO. (ab, ac)	REBR. DEVICE BMMD SAMPLE PREP ALFE OPERATION	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY (NON-SMOKERS)	ON	

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 1

	REQUIREMENTS		ON	
	GENDER RE HUMAN	NO		
	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	NONE	HEALTHY 100 MICE (RA-L) 20mm, 60 OPT RATS OR MICE (RA-L)	
ONIEL MIN ACCEDOMENT	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	
ONIE	TASK	SAMPLE COLLECTION PHOTOMICROGRAPH OPERATION INCUBATOR OPERATION	READ DOSIMETER RECORD ANIMAL SURGERY TISSUE COLLECTION TISSUE FIXATION HORMONE ASSAYS RIA ASSAY SPLEEN COLONY ASSAY PERFUSION OF RATS	
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	MICROBIOLOGY (ai,aj)	RADIATION EFFECTS (RA-A,RA-I,RA-L)	

PHASED SEQUENCE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS: L-1

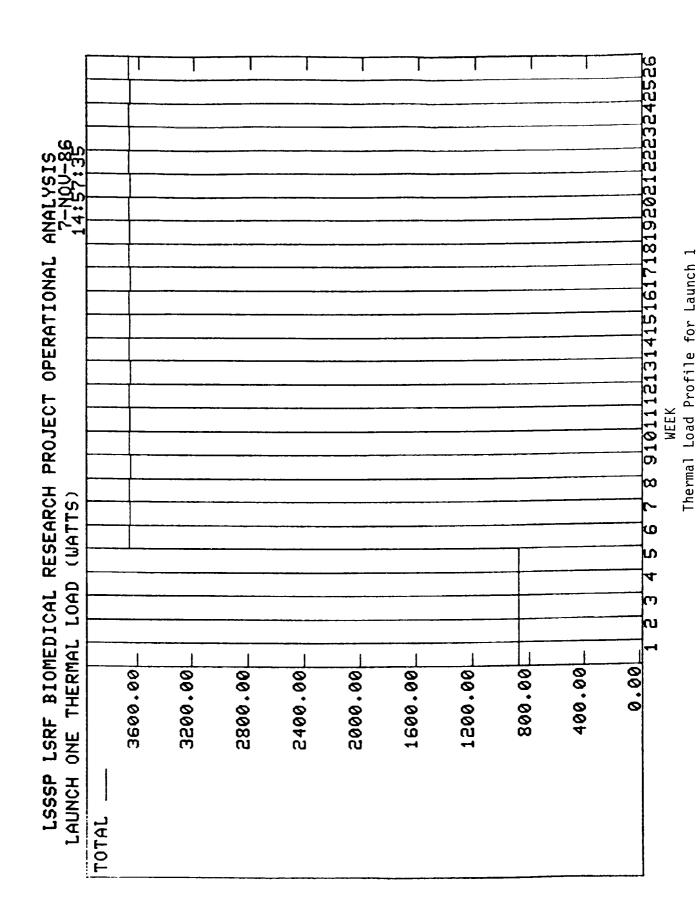
<u>DISCIPLINE</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS		
METABOLIC BALANCE FOR CALCIUM AND OTHER BONE RELATED CONSTITUENTS (a)	16	16
BONE DENSITY MEASUREMENTS (b)	20	8
MEASUREMENTS OF RENAL STONE RISK FACTORS (c)	8	8
CARDIOVASCULAR		
DYSRHYTHMIA ASSESSMENT (e)	24	8
MUSCLE PHYSIOLOGY		
MEASUREMENT OF INFLIGHT NEUROMUSCULAR ACTIVITY (f)	30	15
NEUROMUSCULAR POTENTIAL OUTPUT DURING SPACEFLIGHT (g)	32	16
RADIOBIOLOGY		
CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATION STUDY AND DOSIMETRY FOR ALL LIFE SCIENCES SUBJECTS (i,j)	8	4
SPACE DOSIMETRY (RA-A)	4	-
EFFECT OF SPACE ENVIRONMENT OF MURINE HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELLS (RA-I)	-	-
THE RESPONSE OF THE LUNGS TO COSMIC RADIATION (RA-L)	-	-

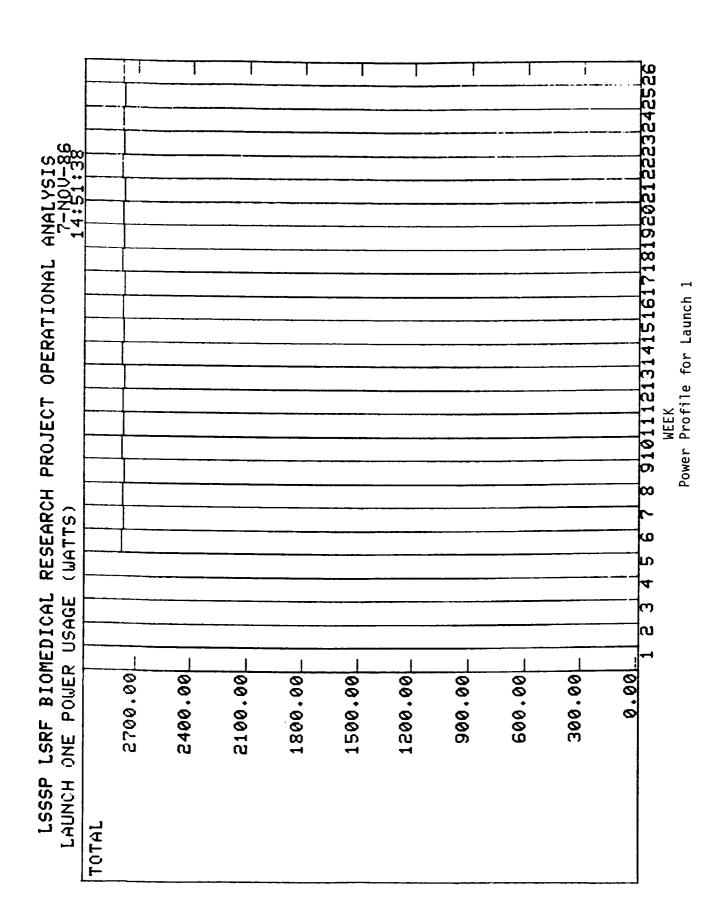
PHASED SEQUENCE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS: L-1

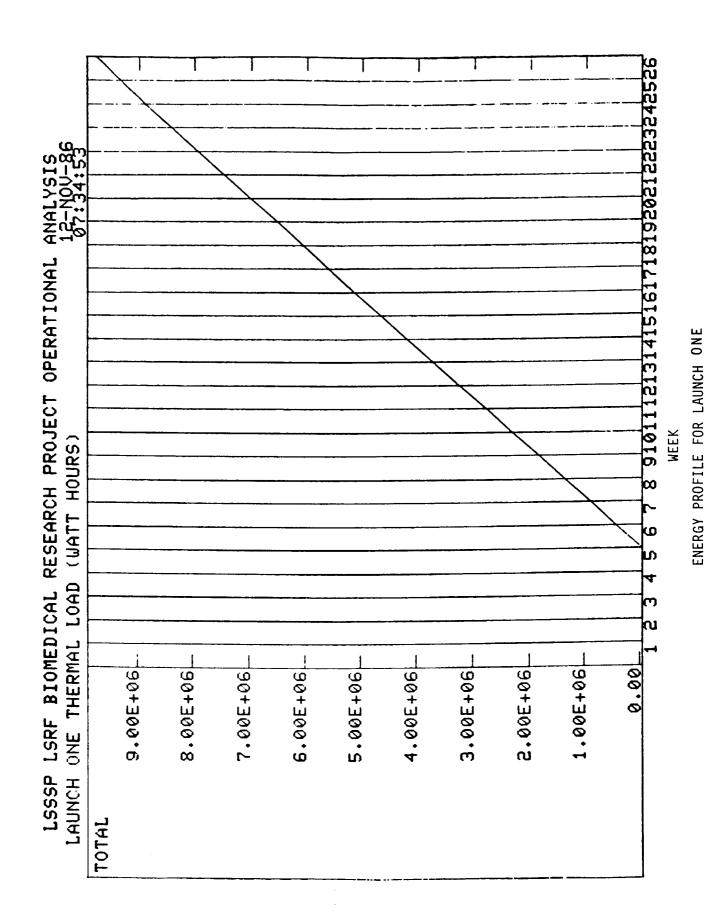
DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
BEHAVIORAL I	RESEARCH		
PSYCHOSO	TIVENESS OF INDIVIDUALLY TAILORED CIAL SUPPORT METHODS IN ACTUAL HT SETTINGS (o)	8	-
GROUP INTE	ERACTION, COMPATIBILITY, AND NESS (p)	8	-
PROBLEM S	SOLVING (q)	16	-
IMMUNOLOGY	<u>′</u>		
DELAYED T	YPE HYPERSENSITIVITY (t)	12	4
	SPACEFLIGHT ON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO AND VIRAL INFECTIONS ON RETURN TO A)	-	-
EFFECT OF VACCINES	SPACEFLIGHT ON IMMUNE RESPONSE TO (IM-B)	-	-
NEUROSCIEN	ICE		
VESTIBULC COMPENSA	O-VISUAL AND CANALICULAR-OTOLITH ATION (v,w)	40	20
SMS CORF	RELATES (x)	8	-
<u>PHARMACOK</u>	<u>INETICS</u>		
EVALUATIO	RMACOKINETICS IN SPACE AND ON OF MODERN NON-INVASIVE METHODS FAL DRUG MONITORING (y,z)	16	8

PHASED SEQUENCE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS: L-1

DISCIPLINE NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
PULMONARY PHYSIOLOGY		
EVALUATE EVA WORK OUTPUT AND CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSE (ab,ac)	24	16
MICROBIOLOGY		
CREWMEMBER AND SPACE STATION MICROBIAL STUDY (ai,aj)	<u>16</u>	8
TOTAL TASK	290	131
TOTAL GENERIC TOTAL PHASE/INTEGRATED	192 80	0 0
TOTAL PHASE/INTEGRATED TOTAL L-1 TRAINING HOURS	562	131







					Tooland it.	MORRENCH WORRENCH			w w	UNASSIGNED JSC & ARC STOWAGE
COMPUTER		-	STRIP CHART RECORDER INFLIGHT DIGITIZING	SYSTEM CON SELECTIVE CHROMATOGRAPH	ISOKINETIC MEASUREMENT DEVICE	VIDEO RECORDER	CONTROL & DATA INTERFACE	DATA SYSTEM REFRIGERATOR	3 RACK EQUIVALENTS	= JSC/ARC SHARED HARDWARE
	DAYER		9 K	DEVICE			HEEZER	RE	2	= JSC or ARC HARDWARE
	TLD READER	MEDICAL EMERGENCY LIFE SUPPORT KIT	VIDEO MONITOR DISPLAY		u G	DENSITOMETER		DOPPLER RECORDER	-) SSC =

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-		ΩTY	3							00000	
			3	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH НЕІGHT	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
: -	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	cn m	kg	watts	E	Ε	Ε	ķ	watts	REMARKS
- B	••••••••••••••••	••••		•	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••••
	Biorack Radiation Dosimeter	1	0.008	5.00	0	0.200	0.200	0.200	5.00		
2	Cage Cleaning System	-	0.320	100.00	200	0.800	0.500	0.800	100.00	500	
3	3 Centrifuge 1-G Control (6 ft dia)	1	4.500	1000.00	200				1000.00	200	See note at bottom of this page.
4	Data System	1	0.320	40.00	200	0.800	0.500	0.800	40.00	200	
50	Densitometer, Bone	1	0.257	136.08	300	0.599	0.483	0.889	136.08	300	
	Display, Video Monitor	1	0.029	6.80	50	0.660	0.483	0.090	6.80	50	
7	Dosimeter, Passive, Operator	1	060.0	5.00	0	0.600	0.500	0.300	5.00	0	
8 D	Dynamic Environ Meas. System	1	0.075	40.00	20	0.500	0.500	0.300	40.00	20	
9	9 Freeze Dryer	•	0.067	19.34	140	0.483	0.305	0.457	19.34	140	
10 F	Freezer #1	+	0.365	19.34	200	0.610	0.450	1.331	19.34	7	
<u>=</u>	Habitat Monitoring System	3	0.000	60.00	75	0.660	0.406	0.356	20.00		25 Included in Holding Facility
12 H	12 Habitat Monitoring System	3	0.000	60.00	75	0.660	0.406	0.356	20.00		Included in Holding Facility
13 lr	3 Incubator	1	0.142	27.22	100	0.632	0.483	0.464	27.22	100	
14	14 Inflight Digitizing System	1	0.120	35.00	200	0.600	0.500	0.400	35.00	200	
15 10	lon Selective Chromotograph	+	0.024	12.69	200	0.495	0.146	0.330	12.69	200	
16	16 Isokinetic Measurement Device	-	0.017	7.98	0	0.305	0.254	0.222	7.98	0	
17 Li	Life Support Kit, Med Emergency	1	0.026	13.61	100	0.610	0.483	0.089	13.61	100	
18	18 Mass Meas. Device, Small	-	0.075	15.00	15	0.500	0.500	0.300	15.00	15	**************************************
19	19 Multi purpose work bench	-	1.920	350.00	200	0.800	1.000	2.400	350.00	200	
20 R	Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m)	ဗ	0.000	90.00	150	0.660	0.406	0.356	30.00		Included in Holding Facility
21 F	21 Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m)	က	0.095	90.00	150	- 1		0.356	30.00	20	
22 F	22 Reader T L D	-	0.023	15.42	150	_	_	0.181	15.42	150	
23 F	23 Recorder, Doppler	-	0.137	9.53	20	0.508	483	0.559	9.53	20	
24 B	Recorder, Video	-	0.037	15.42	75	0.508	_	0.152	15.42	75	
25 F	25 Refrigerator (4°C)	-	0.171	34.93	200	0.574	0.424	0.701	34.93	200	
26 S	26 SCR, Multichannel	-	0.090	30.00	150	0.600	0.500	0.300	30.00	150	AND CONTRACTOR CONTRAC
27 S	27 Small Habitat Holding Facility	-	0.750	150.00	250			7	150.00	250	And the second s
28 T	28 Terminal, Computer	-	0.112	9.07	100	0.508	0.483	0.457	9.07	100	
29 V	29 Video System	4	0.600	180.00	009	0.600	0.500	0.500	45.00	150	The state of the s
30											
31											The second secon
	TOTALS FOR RACK MOUNTED EQUIPMENT		10.372	2577.43	5050						
33											
34 N	34 NOTE: The 6 ft dia centrifuge (line							1			
35	item 3 above) has a peak power					1					
36	of 1000W at startup.							1			- Indiana
37											
38											

age 1

Company Black A

/d	PAYLOAD	S TOTALS		ITEM	CHARAC	CHARACTERISTICS	8			
	аīУ		MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH НЕІСН Т	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
EQUIPMENT NAME	Reod	m no	ķ	watts	m	ш	Ε	ķ	watts	REMARKS
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ŀ٠	:	•		•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	•••••••••
1 Accelerometer and Recorder		0.025	16.06	35	0.356	0.483	0.143	16.06	35	
2 Agar Strips	754	0	1	0	0.025	0.076	0.025	0.00	٥	
3 Amplifier	9	0.004	0.50	28	0.025	0.229	0.102	0.08	28	
4 Antigen Kit	1	0.001	0.53	0	0.051	0.102	0.127	0.53	٥	
5 Calorimeter	9	0.154	330.00	0	0.279	0.279	0.330	55.00	٥	
6 Camera, Video		0.003	2.00	90	0.305	0.076	0.114	2.00	50	
7 Dosimeter, Microdosimetric	•	0.015	54.43	0	0.076	0.483	0.400	54.43	0	
8 Drug Consumables Kit	_	0.002	2.00	0	0.102	0.102	0.152	2.00	0	
9 E M G, Surface	-	0.016	-	20	0.514	0.483	0.063	18.14	20	
10 Electrode Kit, E M G	312	L_	21.04	0	0.203	9/0.0	900'0	0.07	0	
11 Electrode Kit, ECG	234			0	0.203	0.076	900.0	0.07	0	
12 Electrode Kit, EOG	78			0	0.203	0.076	0.006	0.08	0	
13 Electromagnetic Tendon Striker	-		0.53	0	0.102	0.152	0.064	0.53	0	
14 Feces Collection System, 24 Hr	_	0.120	-	50	0.495	0.508	0.476	18.14	20	
15 Force Measurement Device	_	0.028		10	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.45	10	
16 Force Resistance System	-	0.002	1.04	0	0.200	0.200	0.050	1.04	0	
17 Goniometer and Recorder	_	0.002	'	25	0.102	0.102	0.152	1.81	25	
18 Mass Measure Calibration Kit		0.005		0	0.200	0.100	0.100	2.00	0	
19 Meter, Electrode Impedance	_	0.001	0.59	0	0.155		0.053	0.59	0	
20 Microphone	1	0.001		10	0.051	- 1	0.013	0.27	10	
21 Optokinetic Stimulus	1	0.033	-	0	0.261		0.261	17.45		
22 Oscilloscope, Mini Recording	1	0.004		0	0.305			2.27	0	
23 Osometer	1	0.017		20	0.254	- 1	- 1	5.44	20	
24 Paper, S C R, Multichannel	32		L,	0	0.330		0.152	1.80	٥	
25 Physiol Hemodynamic Assessment Dev	1	0.071		100	0.482			0.53	100	
26 Reuter Microbiology Air Sampler	1	0.005		50	0.203	- 1		1.45	20	
27 Saliva Collection Unit	288			0	0.025		- 1	0.05	0	
28 Signal Conditioner, E O G	1	000.0	0.05	20	0.015			0.05	20	
29 Slide Preparation Kit, Urine	1	0.000		0	0.152	1	0.032	0.73	0	
30 Spectrometer, Proton/Heavy Ion	1	0.008		100	0.127	•	0.133	9.07	100	
31 Subject Restraint System	-	0.004	11.34	0	0.152		0.152	11.34	٥	
32/TLD	9			0	0.076	- 1	900.0		٥	
33 Urine Collection System, 24 Hr	1	0.138	18	20	0.566	0.476	0.513	18.14	50	
34 Vials, Feces Sample	2160		122.26	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	٥	
35 Vials, Feces Sample, Spare	216	ŀ	12	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	0	
36 Vials, Urine Sample	2160	0.026	122.	0	0.013	0	0.076	90.0	٥	
37 Vials, Urine Sample, Spare	216			0	0.013	0	0.076	90.0	٥	
38 Video Cassettes, Box of 20	5		~	0	0.500	이	0.150	2.00	٥	
39 Voice Recorder	9			0	0.028	- 1	0.125	0.53	٥	
40 Voice Recorder Cassettes	20	- 1	-	0	0.005	- 1	0.008	9.	٥	
41 Wipes, Dry, Box	21		2	0	0.150	- 1	0.050	0.10	0	
42 Wipes, Wet, Box	21		2	0	0.150	0.100	0.100		0	
43 Worktop	-	0.007	0.53	0	0.030	0.483	0.508	0.53	0	
44 TOTALS FOR STOWED ITEMS		1.5712	944.83	568						

LAUNCH 1 RESUPPLY - REFERENCE MISSION OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS DOCUMENT

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Court March Court March Court March Court March Marc		PA	PAYLOAD T	TOTALS		ITEM	ITEM CHARACTERISTICS	TERISTI	SS			
EQUIPMENT NAME Reg cum kg watts m kg watts REMARKS Agar Strips 7.1 0.002 2.00 0.005 0.005 0.000 0 Drug Consumables Kit 1.1 0.002 2.00 0 0.102 0.102 0.00 0 Electrode Kit, E.M.G 2.34 0.029 2.104 0 0.102 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 Repeto, S. C. R. Multichannel 3.2 0.245 57.60 0 0.023 0.075 0.005 0 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Ö</th> <th>₹</th> <th>MASS</th> <th>POWER</th> <th></th> <th>WIDTH</th> <th>HEIGH</th> <th>MASS</th> <th>POWER</th> <th></th>			Ö	₹	MASS	POWER		WIDTH	HEIGH	MASS	POWER	
Agar Skips Agar Agar Agar Agar Agar Agar Agar Agar		EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	S E	kg	watts	ε	Ε	Ε	Ϋ́	watts	
Agar Strips Agar Strips 754 0.036 0.75 0.025 0.076 0.025 0.000 0 Drug Consumables Kit 1 0.002 2.00 0 0.102 0.102 0.152 2.00 0 Electrode Kit, E M G 3.12 0.029 21.04 0 0.203 0.076 0.006 0.077 0 Electrode Kit, E M G 2.34 0.022 15.78 0 0.203 0.076 0.077 0 Paper S C P, Wultichannel 3.2 0.245 5.760 0 0.330 0.152 0.076 0.077 0 Asulva Collection Unit 2.88 0.014 6.53 0 0.025 0.025 0.026 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.075 0.076 0.076 0.075 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.073 0.076 0.073 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.0							•••••	•••••	•••••			
Diriging Consumables Kit	-		754	0.036		0	0.025	0.076	0.025	0.00	0	
Electrode Kit, E M G Electrode M G Electrode Kit, E M G Electrode M G Electrode Kit, E M G Electrode Kit, E M G Electrode M G Elect	٥	Drug Consumables Kit	-	0.002		0	0.102	0.102	0.152	2.00	0	
Electrode Kit, ECG 234 0.022 15.78 0 0.203 0.076 0.006 0.077 0 Paper, S C R, Multichannel 32 0.245 57.60 0 0.330 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.152 0.00	1 6	Electrode Kit. E M G	312	0.029	21.04	0	0.203	0.076	900.0	0.07	0	
Paper, S. C. R, Multichannel 32 0.245 57.60 0 0.330 0.152 0.152 1.80 0 Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m) 9 0.859 270.00 300 0.660 0.406 0.356 30.00 50 Saliva Collection Unit 288 0.014 6.53 0 0.025 0.025 0.076 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 <td< td=""><th>4</th><td>Electrode Kit. ECG</td><td>234</td><td>0.022</td><td>15.78</td><td>0</td><td>0.203</td><td>0.076</td><td></td><td>0.07</td><td>٥</td><td></td></td<>	4	Electrode Kit. ECG	234	0.022	15.78	0	0.203	0.076		0.07	٥	
Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m) 9 0.859 270.00 300 0.660 0.406 0.356 30.00 50 Saliva Collection Unit 288 0.014 6.53 0 0.025 0.025 0.076 0.073 0 0.73 0	5	Paper, S.C. R. Multichannel	32	0.245	57.60	0	0.330	0.152	0.152	1.80	0	
Saliva Collection Unit 288 0.014 6.53 0 0.025 0.025 0.076 0.025 0.076 0.025 0.075 0.075 0.075 0.075 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.073 0.03 0.	9	Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m)	6	0.859	270.00	300		0.406	0.356	30.00	20	
Slide Preparation Kit, Urine 1 0.000 0.73 0.75 0.076 0.032 0.73 0 Specimens (Rats) 36 0.000 18.00 0 0 0 0.50 0 0.50 0 <th>L</th> <td>Saliva Collection Unit</td> <td>288</td> <td>0.014</td> <td>6.53</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.025</td> <td>0.025</td> <td></td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0</td> <td></td>	L	Saliva Collection Unit	288	0.014	6.53	0	0.025	0.025		0.05	0	
Specimens (Rats) 36 0.000 18.00 0 0.056 0.051 0.050 0.03 <th>α</th> <td>Slide Preparation Kit. Urine</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.000</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0.152</td> <td>0.076</td> <td>0.032</td> <td>0.73</td> <td>٥</td> <td></td>	α	Slide Preparation Kit. Urine	-	0.000		0	0.152	0.076	0.032	0.73	٥	
TLD Overage of the control	6	Specimens (Rats)	36	0.000	•	0				0.50	0	In Habitat Modules
Vials, Feces Sample 2160 0.026 122.26 0 0.013 0.016 0.06 Vials, Urine Sample 2160 0.026 122.26 0 0.013 0.015 0.06 Video Cassettes, Box of 20 5 0.188 25.00 0 0.500 0.150 0.150 0.05 Voice Recorder Cassettes 21 0.001 0.00 0.055 0.035 0.008 0.53 Wipes, Dry, Box 21 0.016 2.10 0 0.150 0.10 0.10 Wipes, Wet, Box 21 0.032 2.10 0 0.150 0.10 0.10 Hardware For Chargeout (2.5%) 1.1869 352.23 1 0.150 0.100 0.10 TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6 300 300 1 1	9	110	9	0.001		0	0.076	0.051	9000	0.03	٥	
Vials, Urine Sample 2160 0.026 122.26 0 0.013 0.016 0.06 Video Cassettes, Box of 20 5 0.188 25.00 0 0.500 0.150 0.150 5.00 Voice Recorder Cassettes 21 0.001 0.00 0.055 0.035 0.036 0.05 0.010 0.010 Wipes, Dry, Box 21 0.016 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.10 Mipes, Wet, Box 21 0.032 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.10 Hardware For Changeout (2.5%) 0.2967 88.056 300 0.150 0.100 0.10 TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6 300 300 0.013 0.015 0.015 0.010 0.010	=	Vials. Feces Sample	2160	0.026		0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	9	
Video Cassettes, Box of 20 5 0.188 25.00 0 0.500 0.150 5.00 Voice Recorder Cassettes 21 0.001 0.00 0.055 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.00 0.05 0.00 0.05 0.00 0.0	12	Vials Urine Sample	2160	0.026	`	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	9	
Voice Recorder Cassettes 0.001 0.00 0.055 0.035 0.008 0.53 Wipes, Dry, Box 21 0.016 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.00 Wipes, Wet, Box 21 0.032 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.10 Failed Hardware Replacements (10%) 1.1869 352.23 88.056 <t< td=""><th>13</th><td>Video Cassettes. Box of 20</td><td>2</td><td>0.188</td><td>25.00</td><td>0</td><td>0.500</td><td>0.500</td><td></td><td>5.00</td><td>0</td><td></td></t<>	13	Video Cassettes. Box of 20	2	0.188	25.00	0	0.500	0.500		5.00	0	
Wipes, Dry, Box 21 0.016 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.050 0.10 Wipes, Wet, Box 21 0.032 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.10 Failed Hardware Replacements (10%) 1.1869 352.23 88.056 0 <th>4</th> <td>Voice Recorder Cassettes</td> <td></td> <td>0.001</td> <td>00.00</td> <td></td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.035</td> <td></td> <td>0.53</td> <td>٥</td> <td></td>	4	Voice Recorder Cassettes		0.001	00.00		0.055	0.035		0.53	٥	
Wilpes, Wet, Box 21 0.032 2.10 0 0.150 0.100 0.10 Failed Hardware Replacements (10%) 1.1869 352.23 6.2967 88.056 88.056 88.056 88.056 88.056 88.056 88.056 88.056 9.2967	15	Wipes. Drv. Box	21	0.016		0		0.100		0.10	0	
Failed Hardware Replacements (10%) 1.1869 352.23 Hardware For Changeout (2.5%) 0.2967 88.056 TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6	16	Wipes, Wet, Box	21	0.032	2.10	0	0.150	0.100	1	0.10	٥	
Hardware For Changeout (2.5%) 0.2967 88.056 TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6	17	Failed Hardware Replacements (10%)		1.1869								
TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6	18	Hardware For Changeout (2.5%)		0.2967	88.056							
TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6	6											
TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS 3.278 1106.6	20											
22	21	TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS		3.278	1106	300					I	
23	22											
	23	-										

LAUNCH 1-A RETURN - REFERENCE MISSION OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS DOCUMENT

	PA	PAYLOAD	TOTALS		ITEM	ITEM CHARACTERISTICS	TERIST	SOL			
		ē	ਠ੍ਰ	MASS		POWER DEPTH WIDTH HEIGHT	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	MASS POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	E no	Ř		Ε	E	Ε	kg	watts	REMARKS
•	•••••	••••	•	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
В	Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (empty)	9	0.095	0.095 180.00	0	0 0.660 0.406 0.356	0.406	0.356	30.00	0	
5	2 Waste, Solid		3.589	883.4							
×	3 Waste, Liquid		0.423	0.423 1024.13							
Ø	4 Samples, Frozen		0.0019	0.0019 0.0017							
Ö	5 Samples, Ambient or Refrigerated		0.0029	0.0029 0.0026							
ŭ.	6 Failed Hardware (10%)		1.1943	352.23							
Ĭ	7 Hardware From Changeout (2.5%)		0.2986	88.056							
×	10 TOTAL LAUNCH 1A RETURN		5.5094	2347.8							
12											

APPENDIX D LAUNCH PHASE 2

APPENDIX D TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPEN	VDIX	D - Phase	2
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Weekly Experiment Schedule	D-1
Phased Sequence Crew Hour Requirements	D-3
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Thermal Profile	D-12
Power Profile	D-13
Energy Profile	D-14
Rack Layouts	D-15
Hardware Requirements	D-17

PHASE 2		₩	WEEKLY		Ϋ́	EB	EXPERIMENT SCHEDULE	Ę	SCI		l 칯	ш									"	PAGE	1 o	2	
EXPERIMENT												Į₹	WEEK												
	-	2	3	4	5 6	9	7 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23 2	24 2	25 26	(0
Metabolic Balance for Calcium (a)	×				×	${oxdot}$	\vdash	×		\sqcup	\sqcup	×				×				×		\vdash	H		
Bone Density (b)		×		×	Ĥ	×	×		×		×		×		×		×		×		×		×	×	
Renal Stone Risk Factors. (c)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Hemodynamic Alterations (d)					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	\overline{x}	×	×	ᄀ
Dysrhythmia Assessment (e)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Chromosomal Aberration Study & Dosimetry (i,j)	×	×	×	×	Ŷ	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Muscle Adaptation & Readaptation (k)			П	$ \cdot $	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Exercise Program (I) *					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	_ J
Venous Pressure & Plasma Volume (m) **					×	×	×	×	X >	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Delayed Type Hypersensitivity (t)	×				×			×	J				×				×				×				
Inert Gas Exchange (aa)					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
EVA Work Output (ab,ac)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
EVA Bubble Information (ad)					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Pulmonary Function (ah) ***					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Skeletal Growth (CH-D)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×													
Bone Cell Growth (CH-H)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Radiation on Sperm & Intestinal Cells (RA-H)							Н						×		×				×			Ĥ	×		
Alterations of Synapses in the Hippocampus (RA-K)				_					-															×	
Salivary Glands (MR/CB-A)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Cellular Receptor Changes (MR/CB-C)												oxdot	×	×	×	×	×							-	
Energy Utilization in Cells (MR/CB-D)						×							Щ												
Muscle Loss in Rats IV (MS/F-D)					H	H							Щ	×		×			×				\vdash	×	
NOTES: Weeks 1-4 for integration of equipment. * Exe	• Exe	rcise	Per	orm,	d Da	ıliy, n	rrcise Performed Daily, not charged to Life Sciences	argec	101	ife S	cien	Ses	:	999	See Protocol	8	:	Salib	ration	n Pe	form	Calibration Performed Daily	aj A		
AQ-IID	Ì													١			١	١		ı	l	ı	ı	ı	7

PHASE 2 WI	E 2 W	ĒĒ	Ę	EEKLY EXPERIMENT SCHEDULE	PE	₩ 	EN	TS	딩	EDI	1 3											PAGE 2 of 2	2 of	2
EXPERIMENT												WEEK	뽔											
	1 2	3	4	2	9	4	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15 1	16 1	17 1	18 1	19 2	20 2	21 2	22 23	3 24	1 25	26
Changes in Rats Labyrinth (NS-A)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			\Box		-			\dashv	\dashv	_	-	\dashv
Structural Changes in Vestibular Reflexes (NS-D)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		<u> </u>																			-	\dashv	_	
		\vdash	lacksquare																		\dashv		\dashv	_
		_																		_				
		_	<u> </u>				<u> </u>																	
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NOTES: Weeks 1-4 for integration of equipment. * Exercis	• Exerci	se P	ərforr	e Performed Daily, not to be charged to Life Sciences	Jaily,	ğ	to Ba	cha	rged	to Li	fe Sc	ienc	Se	. S) ee	See Protocol	8	1	Calli	oratic	*** Calibration Performed Daily	nform	9	aily
21-24					Ì															ı		ł		

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 2 - BmRP

Experiment	Hours
a b c d e k i,j l* m t	51.0 48.1 13.0 137.9 83.2 160.6 13.0 1216.6 7.0
aa ab,ac ad ah	59.4 91.0 27.5 123.2
Subtotal BmRP	832.9

^{*} Exercise, not charged to Life Sciences

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 2 - BRP

Experiment	Hours
CH-D CH-H RA-H RA-K MR/CB-A MR/CB-D MS/F-D NS-A NS-D Specimen Servicing	177.0 25.0 48.0 7.0 5.0 4.0 2.4 65.0 10.0 32.0 182.0
SUBTOTAL - BRP	557.4
SUBTOTAL - BmRP	832.9
HARDWARE SERVICE/MAIN.	156.0
TOTAL PHASE 2	1546.3

1	Y E	SCIENCE LA	SUBJECT	GENDER REC	REQUIREMENTS
DISCIPLINE TITLE	TASK	BACKGROUND	REQUIREMENTS	HOMAN	ANIMAL
CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS (a,b,c)	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP FECES COLLECTION	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY NORMOTENSIVE	ON	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (d)	ECHO BLOOD COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP LBNP URINE COLLECTION	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY, ETC. NORMOTENSIVE NON-SMOKERS ANATOMY GIVES QUANTITATIVE ECHO DATA	Q Z	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (e)	ECHO SAMPLE PREP LBNP URINE COLLECTION	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY, ETC. NORMOTENSIVE NON-SMOKERS ANATOMY GIVES QUANTITATIVE ECHO DATA	Q	
RADIATION EFFECTS/ RADIOBIOLOGY (i,j)	DOSIMETER/SPECTR. MAINTENANCE	NONE (SKILLED)	неастну	ON	
EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY (K,I)	PERFORM ISOKINETIC EXERCISE PERFORM AEROBIC EXERCISE PERFORM ANAEROBIC EXERCISE	NONE (SKILLED)	неастну	Q	

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 2

REQUIREMENTS				YES ADULT MALE MONKEY
GENDER RE	ON	ON	ON	
SUBJECT	REQUIREMENTS HEALTHY	НЕАLТНУ	HEALTHY (NON-SMOKERS)	ADULT RHESUS MONKEY JUVENILE RHESUS MON. RATS 17-21 DAYS OLD RATS 30,60,90,120 DAYS OLD
SCIENCE SUBJECT	BACKGROUND NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
,	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP VENOUS PRES.	ISOTOPE INJECTION SAMPLE PREP	REBR. DEVICE BMMD SAMPLE PREP ALFE OPERATION	ANIMAL SURGERY TISSUE COLLECTION URINE COLLECTION ISOTOPE INJECTION BLOOD COLLECTION URINE ANALYSIS BLOOD ANALYSIS BLOOD ANALYSIS BETA & GAMMA COUNTER OPERAT. BODY MEASUREMENT TOMOGRAPHY SCANNER CELL CULTURE 2-D GEL ELECTRO- PHORESIS
	ENDOCRINOLOGY/ FLUID ELECTROLYTES (m)	IMMUNOLOGY (1)	PULMONARY PHYSIOLOGY (aa,ab,ac,ad,ah)	CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS (CH-D,CH-H)

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 2

REQUIREMENTS N ANIMAL	O _N	O Z	Q
GENDER REHUMAN			
SUBJECT	100 RATS (A) 70 RATS (D)	HEALTHY 12 RATS (RA-K) 36 RATS (RA-H)	۸/۸
SCIENCE SUBJECT BACKGROUND REQUIREME	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
TASK	SMALL ANIMAL SURG. TISSUE COLLECTION FIXATION	READ DOSIMETER RECORD ANIMAL SURGERY TISSUE COLLECTION TISSUE FIXATION HORMONE ASSAYS RIA ASSAY SPLEEN COLONY ASSAY	BIOCHEMICAL ASSAY EM FIXATION ISOLATION OF CELL MEMBRANES MEASURE RECEPTOR & TRANSPORT CELL LINES CELL CULTURE CLUCOANALYSIS CEU COUNTING BY-PRODUCT ANALYSIS
DISCIPLINE TITLE	NEUROSCIENCE (NS-A, NS-D)	RADIATION EFFECTS (RA-H, RA-K)	METABOLIC REGULATION (MR/CB-A,MR/CB-C MR/CB-D)

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 2

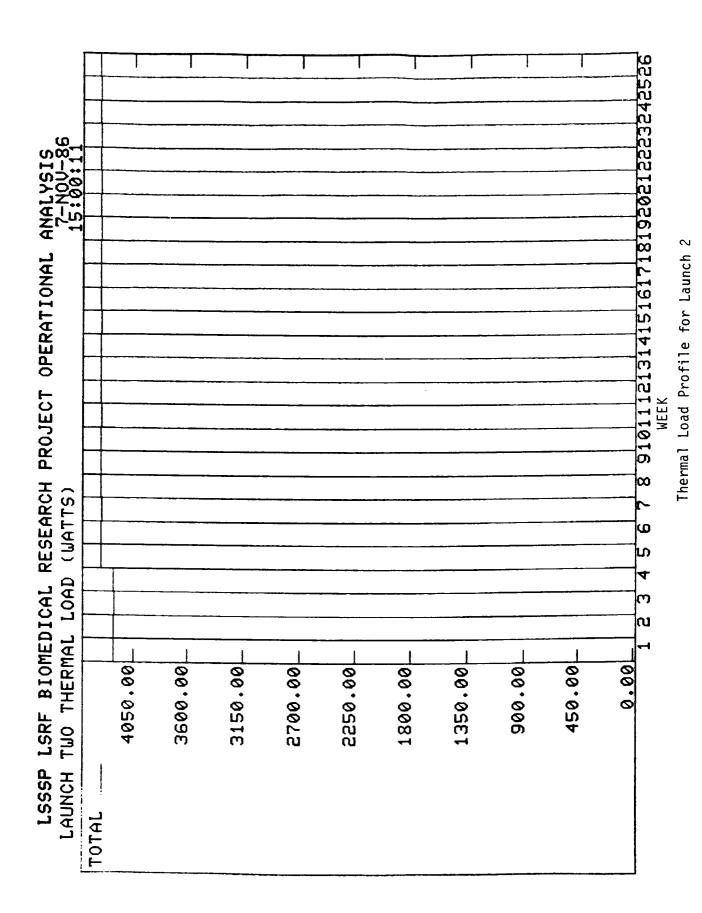
	NDER REQUIREMENTS HUMAN ANIMAL	YES ADULT MALE RATS	
	GENDER HUM/		
SKILL MIX ASSESSMENI - LAUNCH 2	SUBJECT	24 RATS (D)	
L MIX ASSESSIME	SCIENCE	O Z	
SKIL	TASK	SMALL ANIMAL SURG. CLAMP-FREEZE TISSUE TISSUE FIXATION BIOCHEMICAL ANALY. OF TISSUE MEASURE CONTRACTIL PROPERTIES MONITOR EMG ACTIV.	
	DISCIPLINE TITLE		

DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
CALCIUM HOMEO	DSTASIS		
METABOLIC E BONE RELATI	SALANCE FOR CALCIUM AND OTHER ED CONSTITUENTS (a)	16	16
BONE DENSIT	Y MEASUREMENTS (b)	20	8
MEASUREME	NTS OF RENAL STONE RISK FACTORS (c)	8	8
	IICROGRAVITY ON SKELETAL GROWTH, ND CALCIUM METABOLISM (CH-D)	36	~
	ICROGRAVITY ON BONE CELL GROWTH: F BONE GROWTH FACTOR (CH-H)	12	-
CARDIOVASCUL	AR		
FULL ASSESS	SMENT OF HEMODYNAMIC ALTERATIONS	40	16
DYSRHYTHM	IA ASSESSMENT (e)	24	8
RABIOBIOLOGY			
	MAL ABERRATION STUDY AND DOSIMETR' E SCIENCES SUBJECTS (i, j)	Y 8	4
	SPACE RADIATION ON SPERMATOGENES INAL VILLI (RA-H)	IS 28	-
	IN THE LENGTH AND NUMBER OF N THE CA-1 AREA OF THE US (RA-K)	16	-
EXERCISE PHYS	OLOGY		
MUSCLE ADA	APTATION AND READAPTATION (MUSCLI ICE CHANGES) (k)	E 8	16
EXERCISE P	ROGRAM FOR SPACEFLIGHT (I)	8	8

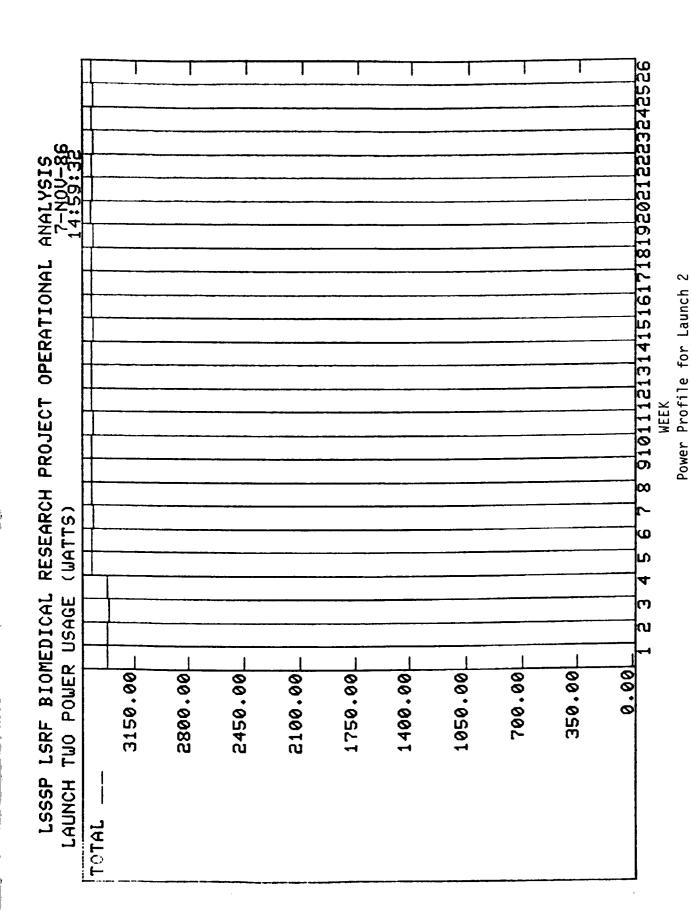
DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
ENDOCRINOLOGY	/FLUID ELECTROLYTES		
MEASUREMEN VOLUME	IT OF VENOUS PRESSURE AND PLASMA	16	8
WEIGHTLESSI *ASSUMES NO	ONG DURATION EFFECTS OF NESS (m) ON-INVASIVE VENOUS PRESSURE NT TECHNIQUE		
<u>IMMUNOLOGY</u>			
DELAYED TYP	PE HYPERSENSITIVITY (t)	12	4
METABOLIC REGU	JLATION: C) CELL BIOLOGY		
	NCTION AND PROTEIN SECRETION IN ANDS AS INFLUENCED BY MICROGRAVI	16 TY	-
SEEN IN MICR	OF CELLULAR RECEPTOR CHANGES OGRAVITY AS REFLECTED BY PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES (MR/CB-C)	20	-
	IZATION IN EUKARYOTIC ANG PROKARY ROGRAVITY (MR/CB-D)	OTIC 36	-
MUSCLE STRUCT	URE & FUNCTION		
MUSCLE LOSS (BIOCHEMIST	S IN RATS IN MICROGRAVITY RY) (MS/F-D)	32	-
NEUROSCIENCE			
STRUCTURAL MICROGRAVI	CHANGES IN THE RATS LABRYNTH IN TY (NS-A)	32	-
MICROGRAVIT	AND POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF TY-RELATED STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THWAYS MEDIATING VESTIBULAR S-D)	24 I	-

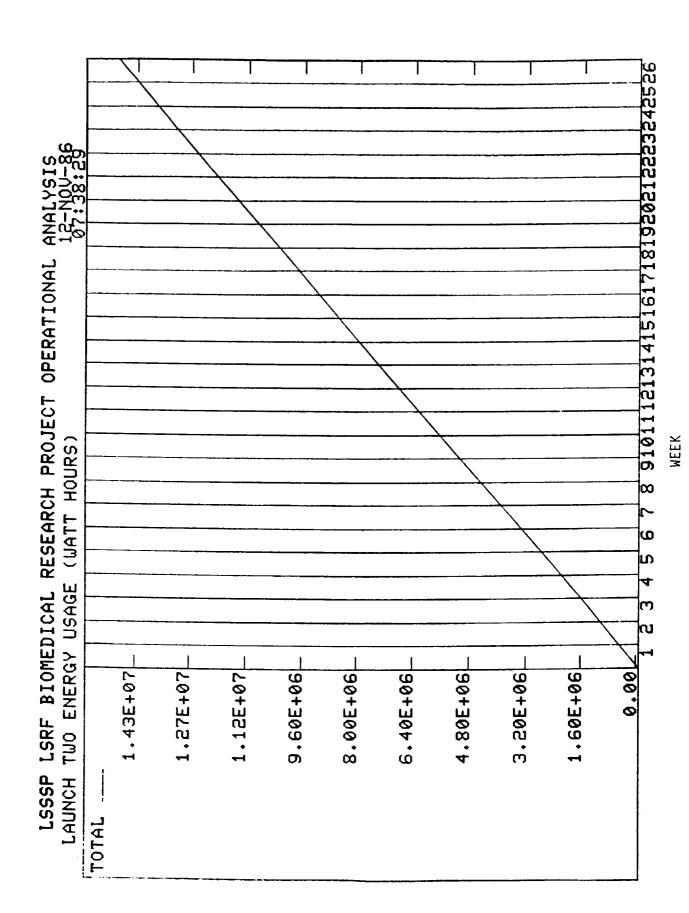
DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
PULMONARY PHYS	SIOLOGY		
	O STUDY INERT GAS EXCHANGE AS A TIME IN SPACE (aa)	16	32
EVALUATE EV RESPONSE (al	A WORK OUTPUT AND CARDIOVASCUL b, ac)	AR 24	16
CAPABILITY TO (ad)	O EVALUATE EVA BUBBLE FORMATION	l 8	4
MEASURE OF	STANDARD PULMONARY FUNCTION (ah)	20	40
	TOTAL TASK TOTAL GENERIC TOTAL PHASE/INTEGRATED TOTAL L-2 TRAINING	480 336 80 896	188 0 0 188

^{*} A SAVING OF APPROXIMATELY 16 HOURS OF OPERATOR TRAINING TIME IS POSSIBLE DUE TO TASK SHARING IN CERTAIN RADIOBIOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS.



D-12



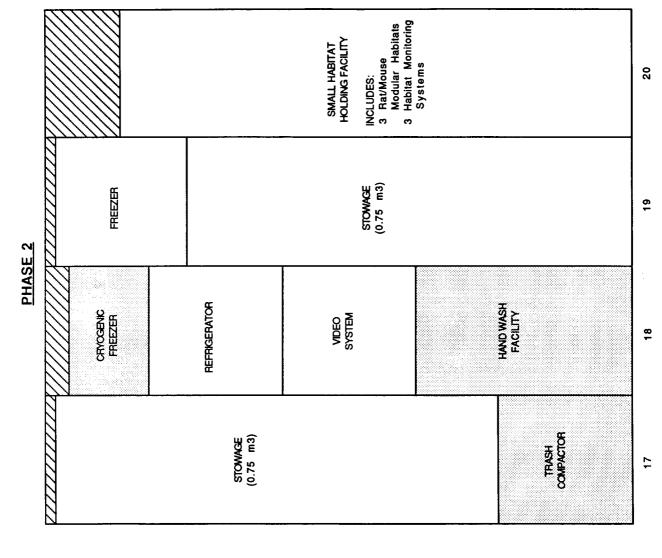


ENERGY PROFILE FOR LAUNCH TWO

D-14

= UNASSIGNED JSC & ARC STOWAGE FREEZER #2 16 CARDIOPULMONARY ANALYZER FLOWMETER 5 SC/ARC SHARED HARDWARE RACK EQUIVALENTS GAS ANALYZER MASS SPECTROMETER ELECTRONICS CONTROL ASSEMBLY PHASE 2 GAS CYLINDER ASSEMBLY **%** ≥ **%** ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM (ECHO) OSCILLOSCOPE 5 BODY MASS MEASUREMENT DEVICE (30.5" WIDE) Sc or ARC HARDWARE LOWER BODY NEGATIVE PRESSURE DEVICE 12

RACK EQUIVALENTS



25 Included in Holding Facility 375 600 55 15 100 Included in Holding Facility REMARKS 2020 200 300 250 250 200 POWER 6 25 watts 20.00 34.93 42.00 100.00 90.72 34.02 34.02 30.00 30.00 100.00 17.24 150.00 19.34 MASS 15.88 25.00 15.88 21.46 42.00 30.00 13.61 ••••• 0.795 0.200 0.254 0.950 0.500 0.356 0.356 0.152 0.795 0.356 0.356 0.500 0.349 0.599 0.356 :::: 0.270 0.267 1.331 0.609 WIDTH HEIGHT TEM CHARACTERISTICS 0.425 0.270 0.425 0.500 0.450 0.500 0.500 0.483 0.425 0.355 0.500 0.483 0.483 0.083 0.500 0.406 0.406 0.500 0.483 • • • • • • DEPTH 0.610 0.270 0.400 0.400 0.584 0.610 0.600 0.584 0.406 609.0 0.762 1.029 0.102 0.300 0.660 0.660 0.660 0.600 0.800 1.219 ::: 0.600 150 375 600 55 15 100 250 250 25 585 105 200 300 50 3544 POWER watts თ 100.00 19.05 34.02 34.02 14.00 90.00 17.24 17.24 17.24 17.24 17.24 17.24 17.24 MASS 15.88 25.00 15.88 13.61 21.46 19.34 100.00 20.00 34.93 42.00 120.00 ••••• 1397.87 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.572 0.286 0.150 0.200 4.886 0.090 0.045 0.165 0.365 0.092 0.000 0.320 0.179 0.293 0.750 0.020 0.090 ಶ 3 E 0.120 0.268 PAYLOAD TOTALS 88 9 g TOTALS FOR PACK MOUNTED HARDWARE Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m) Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m) Flowmeter, Cardiopul Analyzer Small Habitat Holding Facility Freezer, Cryogenic (-196°C) **EQUIPMENT NAME** 3 Electronics Control Assembly 14 Imaging System, Ultrasound Exercise Device, Angerobic Rat/Mouse Modular Habital 12 Habitat monitoring system 10 Gas Analyzer/Mass Spec Mass Meas. Device, Body Gas Cylinder Assembly Diagnostic Equipment Freezer (-70 deg C) Monitor, Heart Rate Ergometer, Bicycle Hand Wash Facility Trash Compactor Rowing Machine L B N P Device Refrigerator Oscilloscope Freezer #2 Bag-in-box Treadmil

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Ш	PA	PAYLOAD TOT	TOTALS			TEM CHA	TEM CHARACTERISTICS	TICS			
		QTY		MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	n co	Kg	watts	ш	ε	Ε	kg	watts	REMARKS
:	•••••••••••	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••••••••••••••••
-	A L F E Stowage Kit	1	0.015		0	0.249	0.249	0.249	2.00	0	
α		-	0.004		0	0.432	0.102	0.102	2.99	0	
က	\neg	-	0.023		0	0.579	0.201	0.201	2.99	0	
4	Cleaning Equipment	-	0.100	25	50	0.464	0.464	0.464	25.00	50	
2	Electrode Kit, Nerve	78	9		0	0.203	0.076	0.006	0.08	0	•
ဖ	Fixation Kit	-	0.120	20	0	0.600	0.500	0.400	20.00	0	
^	Food (ea. Rat/90 day)	24	0.120	72.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	3.00	0	
ω	\neg	24	0	72.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	3.00	0	
6	Gas Tanks/Gas Supplies	-	0.031	86'6	25	0.371	0.472	0.175	96.6	25	
읟	10 Mask/Regulator System	-	0.001	2	0	0.102	0.102	0.102	22.00	0	
=	Monitor System, Physiological	1	0.001	0.91	100	0.051	0.102	0.119	0.91	100	
72	12 Monitor, Environmental	-	0.033	25.40	20	0.305	0.305	0.356	25.40	20	
13	Nerve Conduction Vel. Tester	-	0.005	2.84	25	0.102	0.483	0.044	2.84	25	
4	14 P M S Accessories	26	0.491	1.00	0	0.610	0.152	0.203	0.04	0	
15	Rebreathing Assembly	9		36.00	0	0.432	0.249	0.249	6.00	0	
16		1	0.100	50.00	0	0.464	0.464	0.464	50.00	0	
1		24	0.000	12.00	0				0.50	0	In Habitat Modules
18		24	0		0				0.50	0	In Habitat Modules
9	Spirometer Assembly	-	900.0		0	0.305	0.203	0.102	1.00	0	
8		-	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0	
2	Stowage (Expendables)	1	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0	
22		1	0.020	30.00	0	0.270	0.270	0.270	30.00	0	
23	Video Tapes	20		5.00	0	0.500	0.500	0.150	0.25	0	
24	24 Waste Tray	338	0	307.58	0	0.128	0.128	0.127	0.91	0	
25	Water 1	410	0	410.00	0	0.100	0.100	0.100	9.	0	RESUPPLY AT 10% OF INITIAL LOAD
56		24	0.120	120.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	5.00	0	
27	27 Water (ea. Rat/90 day)	24	0	120.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	5.00	0	
58	28 Wipes, Dry	-	0.001	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.050	0.10	0	
3	29 Wipes, Wet	+	0.005	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.10	0	
ဗ္ဗ	Failed Hardware Replacements (10%)		1.961	633.195							
<u>ب</u>			0.49	158.299							
32	$\overline{}$										
33	_										
34	TOTALS FOR STOWED ITEMS		8.049	2760.28	220						
32											
36											

50 REMARKS 0 In Habitat Modules POWER watts kg MASS 0.50 30.00 E : TEM CHARACTERISTICS DEPTH WIDTH HEIGHT 0.356 E 0.406 E 0.660 POWER watts 300 0 Kg MASS 18.00 883.4 0.859 270.00 0.003 0.00279 0.00418 0.423 1024.13 1.961 633.195 158.299 2717.03 0.49 0.000 0.005 Š 공 ••••• 6.471 PAYLOAD TOTALS **B** OTY 6 36 Rat/Mouse Modular Habitat (0.1 cu m) 8 Hardware From Changeout (2.5%) Samples, Ambient or Refrigerated **EQUIPMENT NAME** 11 Total for Launch -2 Return Failed Hardware (10%) Specimens (Rats) Waste, Solid Samples, Frozen 6 Waste, Liquid N 5 3 6

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L	PA	YLOAD	PAYLOAD TOTALS			TEM CHAR	TEM CHARACTERISTICS	SOL.			
		αм	Ø	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	FEGH	MASS	POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	ľ	Kg	watts	ε	Ε	Ε	Š	watts	REMARKS
:	••••••••••••••••••••••••	:	:	• • • • • • • •	••••••		::	:	:		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
-	A L F E Stowage Kit	_	0.015	2.00	0	0.249	0.249	0.249	2.00	0	
7	Electrode Kit, Nerve	78	0.	5.89	0	0.203	0.076	900.0	0.08	0	
က	Fixation Kit	-	0.120	20.00	0	0.600	0.500	0.400	20.00	0	
4		24	0	72.00	Ö	0.173	0.170	0.170	3.00	0	
ည	Food (ea. Rat/90 day)	24	0.120	72.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	3.00	0	
ဖ		-	0.031	9.98	25	0.371	0.472	0.175	96.6	25	
^		26		1.00	0	0.610	0.152	0.203	0.04	0	
ω	Specimens (Rats)	48		24.00	0				0.50	0	0 Included in Habitat Module
6	Stowage (Expendables)	-	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0	
7	10 Stowage (Expendables)	1	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0	
Ξ	11 Video Tapes	1	0.038	5.00	0	0.500	0.500	0.150	5.00	0	5
12	12 Waste Tray	338	0.703	307.58		0.128	0.128	0.127	0.91	0	
73	13 Water for cage washer (liters)	41		41.00		0.100	0.100	0.100	1.00	0	RESUPPLY AT 10% OF INITIAL LOAD
-	14 Water (ea. Rat/90 day)	24	0.120	120.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	5.00	0	
15	15 Water (ea. Rat/90 day)	24	0.120	120.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	5.00	0	
16	16 Wipes, Dry	-	0.001	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.050	0.10	0	
1	7 Wipes, Wet	1	0.005	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.10	0	,
18	18 Failed Hardware Replacements (10%)		2.304	773.261			ļ				
19	19 Hardware For Changeout (2.5%)		0.576	193.315				-			
20											
7								-			
22	22 TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS		7.579	2367.23	25						
23											
24											

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	PAY	PAYLOAD TOTALS	STALS			TEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS	TICS			
		NO.	፟	MASS	POWER	POWER DEPTH WIDTH HEIGHT	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	MASS POWER	
	FOLIPMENT NAME	88	3 E	Ķ	watts	Ε	m	ε	kg	watts	REMARKS
			:		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	:		•		
Ī	Samoles Frozen		0.003	3 0.00295							
10	2 Samples Ambient or Refrigerated		0.415	5 41.0044							
۳.	3 Waste Solid		3.589	883.4							
7	A Waste Liquid		0.423	1024.13							
2	5 Failed Hardware (10%)		0.343	140.065							
٥	6 Hardware From Changeout (2.5%)			144.148							
7											
- α											
9	o Total for Launch -2A Return		5.243	2232.75							
9											
_		-	1				ļ				

APPENDIX E LAUNCH PHASE 3

APPENDIX E TABLE OF CONTENTS

Α	P	P	El	V	D	١X	Έ	_	PI	ha	se	3	
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Weekly Experiment Schedule	E-1
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Thermal Profile	E-11
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Hardware Requirements	F-16

PHASE 3 W	E 3 V		EEKLY	∠ E	X PE	l E	EXPERIMENT SCHEDULE	 	ဣ	ED	1 3	, ,,									۵	PAGE 1 OF	1 OF	2
EXPERIMENT		İ										WEEK	띪											
	-	2	3 4	1 5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15 1	9	17 1	8 1	9 20		21 22	2 23	3 24	25	26
Neuromuscular Activity (f)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Neuromuscular Potential Outout (a)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×	×
Muscular Adaptation and Readaptation (k)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Exercise Program (I)*	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{1}{\times}$	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×
Venous Pressure and Plasma Measurement (m)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	, x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Ž	×
Psychosocial Support (o)	×	×	×	×			×	×	× l	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Group Interaction (p)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×
Problem Solving (q)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Visual Compensation (v,w)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Drug Pharmacokinetics & Drug Monitoring (y,z)	×	\vdash	\vdash	×	_	\vdash	×		×				×			×			×			×		
Inert Gas Exchange (aa)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
EVA Bubble Formation (ad)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Pulmonary Function (ah)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Microbial Study (ai,aj)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Plant Nutrient/Water Systems (PL-A)		1											×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Plant Support/Orientation Mechanisms (PL-B)		_											×	×	×	×	×	$\overline{\times}$	$\overline{\times}$	×	$\overline{\times}$	×	×	×
Plant Development (PL-E)													×	×	×	$\overline{\times}$	$\overline{\times}$	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	÷	×	×
Amyloplast Development (PL-I)		Н											×	×	×	×	$\overline{\times}$	×	×	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	Ĵ	×	×
Radiation on the Retina (RA-D)														\dashv		\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	-		_			_
Cataract Formation (RA-E)		_															\dashv	\dashv						_
Radiation on Hair Follicles (RA-F)				\vdash		Н							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×	<u> </u>	×
Radiation on Stem Cells of Skin (RA-G)														一	\dashv	\dashv	-	-						_
NOTES: Weeks 1-3 for integration of equipment. *	* Exerci	ise r	erfo	se perfomed daily not charged to life sciences	daily	not c	harge	ed to	life s	čien	Ses													

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EXPERIMENT												WEEK	Ä											
	1	2 3	3 4	1 5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15 1	16 1	17 18	8 19	9 20) 21	1 22	23	24	25	26
Muscle Loss in Rats II (MS/F-B)			×		×			×				×			\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv		\dashv	_		_
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NOTES: Weeks 1-3 for integration of equipment.																								
													İ		İ		l	l		l	l		l	l

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 3 - BmRP

Experiment	Hours
f g k * m o p q v,w y,z aa ad ah ai,aj	82.3 58.5 189.8 1422.0* 7.8 39.0 26.0 78.0 132.6 19.2 69.8 32.5 145.1 20.8
SUB-TOTAL BmRP	901.4

^{*} EXERCISE, NOT CHARGED TO LIFE SCIENCES

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 3 - BRP

Experiment	Hours
RA-D RA-E RA-F RA-G PL-A PL-B PL-E PL-I MS/F-B Specimen Servicing	0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 25.0 35.0 1.0 1.0 84.0 364.0
SUBTOTAL BRP	511.0
SUBTOTAL BmRP	901.4
HARDWARE SERVICE/MAIN.	156.0
TOTAL PHASE 3	1568.4

	REQUIREMENTS N ANIMAL					
	GENDER REC	ON	ON	O _N	ON	Q
SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 3	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HEALTHY (NO PREVIOUS HISTORY OF MUSCLE DISEASE)	неагтну	НЕАLТНУ	NONE	HEALTHY (NORMAL VESTIBULAR RESPONSES SUBJ. WITH EXTREME SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SPACE MOTION SICK- NESS NOT ACCEPTABLE)
	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
	Y	DON ACCELEROMETER DON FORCE MEAS. DEVICE	PERFORM ISOKINETIC EXERCISE PERFORM AEROBIC EXERCISE PERFORM ANAEROBIC EXERCISE	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP VENOUS PRES.	DATA PUNCH (COMPUTER QUEST.)	OCULAR NYSTAGMUS (OPERATION OF QUALITY CONTROL & DISPLAY SYSTEM)
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	MUSCLE PHYSIOLOGY (f,g)	EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY (k,l)	ENDOCRINOLOGY/ FLUID ELECTROLYTES (m)	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH (o,p,q)	NEUROSCIENCE (v,w)

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 3

				GENDER REC	REQUIREMENTS
DISCIPLINE TITLE	TASK	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HUMAN	ANIMAL
PHARMACOKINETICS (y,z)	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP STD LAB EQUIPMENT OPERATION DRUG ADM	NONE (SKILLED)	нЕАLТНУ	ON	
PULMONARY PHYSIOLOGY (aa,ad,ah)	REBR. DEVICE BMMD SAMPLE PREP ALFE OPERATION	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY (NON-SMOKERS)	ON	
MICROBIOLOGY (ai,aj)	SAMPLE COLLECTION PHOTOMICROGRAPH OPERATION INCUBATOR OPERATION	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE	ON	
PLANT PHYSIOLOGY (PL-A,PL-B,PL-E, PL-I)	PLANT GROWTH HARVEST PLANTS FREEZE VIDEO MONITORING OF PLANT GROWTH PLANT TISSUE CULTURE PLANT FIXATION	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE	∀ Ż	∀ ' Ż

E-6

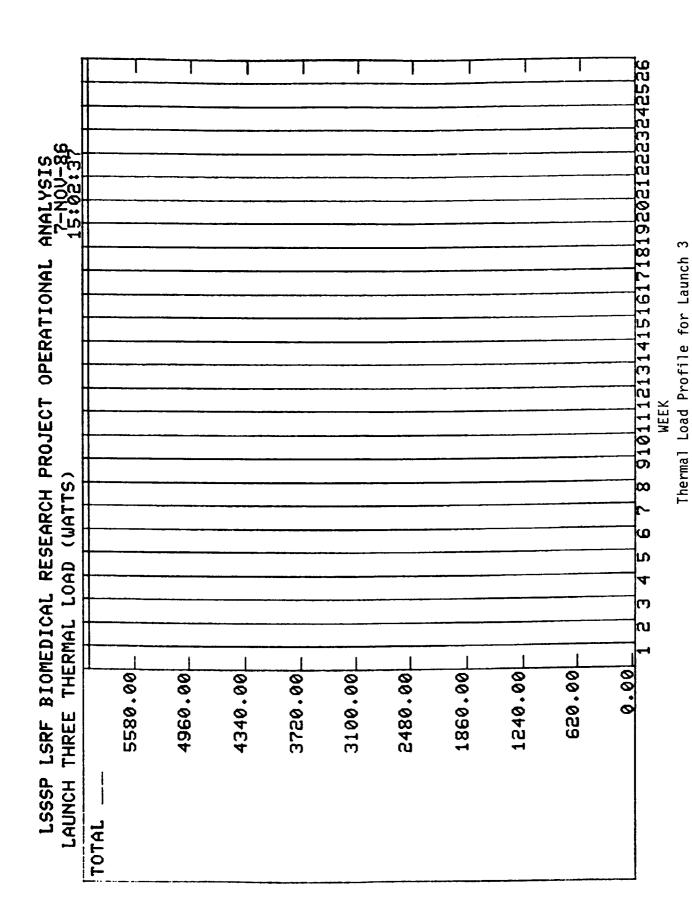
SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 3

	REQUIREMENTS N ANIMAL	9	YES ADULT MALE RATS
	GENDER REG		
INI - LAGINGII O	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HEALTHY 100 MICE (RA-L) 12 RATS (RA-K) 20mm, 60 OPT RATS OR MICE (RA-L)	16 RATS (B)
SRILL MIA ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
SKILL	TASK	READ DOSIMETER RECORD ANIMAL SURGERY TISSUE COLLECTION TISSUE FIXATION HORMONE ASSAYS RIA ASSAY APLEEN COLONY ASSAY PERFUSION OF RATS	SMALL ANIMAL SURG. CLAMP-FREEZE TISSUE TISSUE FIXATION BIOCHEMICAL ANALY. OF TISSUE MEASURE CONTRACTIL PROPERTIES MONITOR EMG ACTIV.
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	RADIATION EFFECTS (RA-D,RA-E RA-F,RA-G)	MUSCLE STRUCTURE & FUNCTION (MS/F-B)

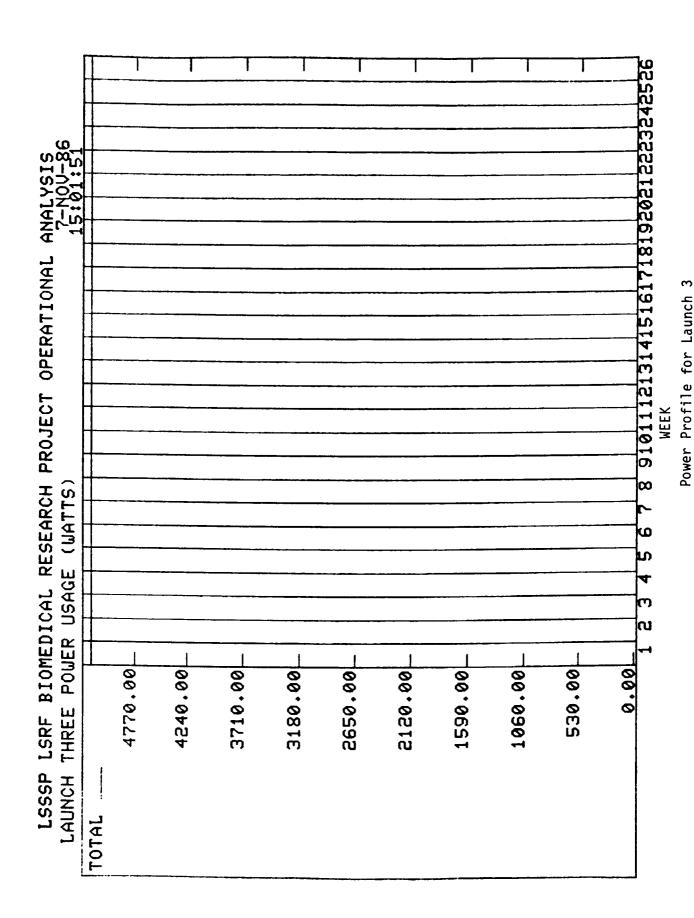
DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT	
MUSCLE STRUCTURE & FUNCTION				
	OSS IN RATS IN MICROGRAVITY I MICROSCOPY/ULTRASTRUCTURE) (MS/F	36 ⁼ -B)	-	
MUSCLE PHYSIC	OLOGY			
MEASUREM ACTIVITY (f	ENT OF INFLIGHT NEUROMUSCULAR)	30	15	
NEUROMUS SPACEFLIG	CULAR POTENTIAL OUTPUT DURING HT (g)	32	16	
PLANT PHYSIO	_OGY			
	ON OF PLANT NUTRIENT AND WATER STEMS (PL-A)	8	-	
	ON OF PLANT SUPPORT AND ORIENTATIONS FOR USE IN MICROGRAVITY (PL-B)	ON 8	-	
	CROGRAVITY IN CONTROL OF DEVELOPME GAN AND CELLULAR LEVEL (PL-E)	ENT 16	-	
EFFECT OF DEVELOPM	MICROGRAVITY ON AMYLOPLAST ENT (PL-I)	16	-	
RABIOBIOLOGY	<u>′</u>			
EFFECTS C	OF SPACE RADIATION ON THE RETINA (RA	A-D) 4	-	
POSSIBLE (CATARACT FORMATION/HAZARD DURING GHT (RA-E)	4	-	
EFFECTS O (RA-F)	F SPACE RADIATION ON HAIR FOLLICLES	4	-	

DISCIPLINE NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
RADIATION DAMAGE TO STEM CELLS OF SKIN (RA-G)) 4	-
EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY		
MUSCLE ADAPTATION AND READAPTATION (MUSCLE PERFORMANCE CHANGES) (k)	8	16
EXERCISE PROGRAM FOR SPACEFLIGHT (I)	8	8
ENDOCRINOLOGY/FLUID ELECTROLYTES		
MEASUREMENT OF VENOUS PRESSURE AND PLASMA VOLUME EARLY AND LONG DURATION EFFECTS OF WEIGHTLESSNESS (m) *ASSUMES NON-INVASIVE VENOUS PRESSURE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE	16	8
BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH		
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIVIDUALLY TAILORED PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT METHODS IN ACTUAL SPACEFLIGHT SETTINGS (o)	8	-
GROUP INTERACTION, COMPATIBILITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS (p)	8	-
PROBLEM SOLVING (q)		
NEUROSCIENCE		
VESTIBULO-VISUAL AND CANALICULAR-OTOLITH COMPENSATION (v, w)	40	20

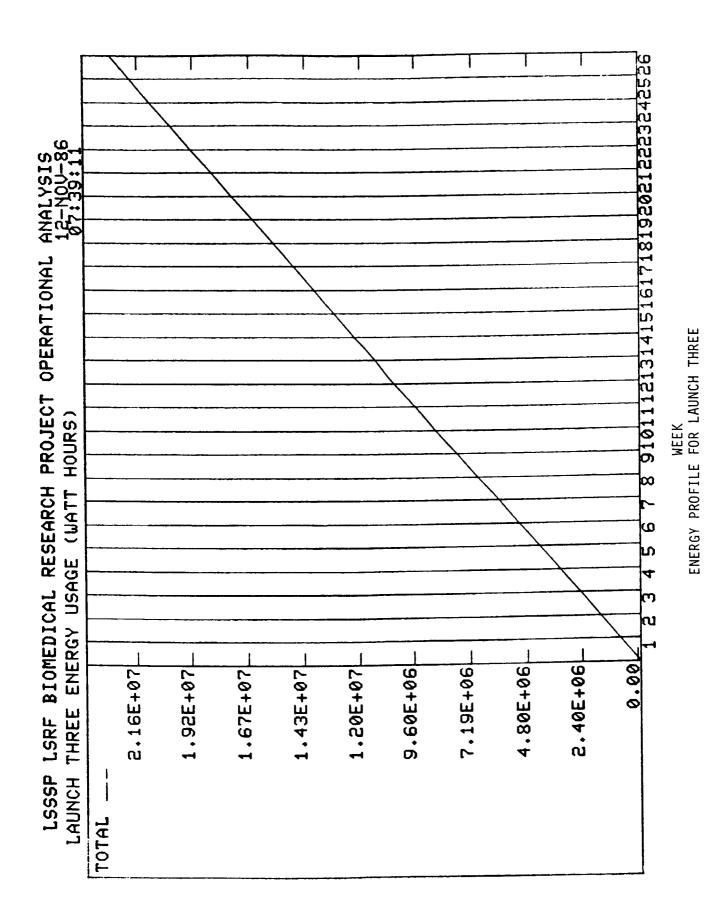
DISCIPLI	NE	NAME		<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
PHARMA	COKINE	TICS			
OF MO	ODERN		TICS IN SPACE AND EVALUAT SIVE METHODS FOR CLINICAL z)		8
PULMONA	ARY PHY	YSIOLOGY			
		TO STUDY OF TIME IN S	INERT GAS EXCHANGE AS A SPACE (aa)	16	32
CAPA (ad)	BILITY	TO EVALUA	ATE EVA BUBBLE FORMATION	N 8	4
MEAS	SURE OF	FSTANDAR	D PULMONARY FUNCTION (ah) 20	40
MICROBIC	OLOGY				
	VMEMB OY (ai, a		ACE STATION MICROBIAL	16	8
			TOTAL TASK TOTAL GENERIC	342 336	175 0
			TOTAL PHASE/INTEGRATE	D 80	0
			TOTAL L-3 TRAINING	758	175



E-11



E-12



E-13

= UNASSIGNED JSC α ARC STOWAGE CONTAMINATION CONTAINER 56 LAMINAR FLOW HOOD SPECTROPHOTOMETER (UV/VIS/IR) CENTRIFUGE (37 deg C) 25 INCUBATOR (5% CO2 @ 37deg C) INCUBATOR (1-G) HRF Terminal GAMMA COUNTER 24 = JSC/ARC SHARED HARDWARE RACK EQUIVALENTS PHASE 3 STANDARD CENTRIFUGE SCINTILLATION COUNTER CENTRIFUGAL HEMATOLOGY SYSTEM 22 = JSC or ARC HARDWARE FLOW CYTOMETER 2

E-14

PHASE 3

			FREEZER #3		32	WASSIGNED JSC of ARC STOWAGE
			STOWAGE (0.75 m3)		31	ZZ - UNASSIGN
		SMALL HABITAT HOLDING FACILITY INCLUDES:	3 Pant Modular Habitats 3 Habitat Monitoring Systems		30 IVALENTS	ED HARDWARE
BLCODGAS ANALYZER	BLOOD PRESSURE & FLOW INSTRUMENT	CARDIAC OUTRUT INSTRUMENT	REFFIGERATOR	MICHO MASS MEASURING DEVICE	29 3 BACK EQUIVALENTS	= JSC/ARC SHARED HARDWARE
REFRIGERATED CEVITRIPUGE			STOMAGE (0.75 m3)		28	ARDWARE
		LARGE HABITAT HOLDING FACILITY			27	-JSC or ARC HARDWARE

Page 1

	PAY	PAYLOAD TOT	TOTALS			TEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS	rics			
		ΩIY	NOT	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Regd	m no	kg	watts	Ε	Ε	Ε	kg	watts	REMARKS
:	••••••••••••••	• • • • • • •		••••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	••••••••••
-	Biotelemetry System	1	0.030	30.00	92	0.300	0.500	0.200	30.00	50	
0	Blood Gas Analyzer	•	0.125	45.00	250	0.500	0.500	0.500	45.00	250	
က	Cardiac Output Instrumentation (animal	1	0.080	10.00	75	0.400	0.500	0.400	10.00	75	
4	Centrifugal Hematology System	+	0.016	22.68	200	0.229	0.229	0.311	22.68	200	
'n	Centrifuge, 37 deg C	1	060.0	30.00	450	0.600	0.500	0.300	30.00	450	
ဖ		1	0.200	40.00	450	0.800	0.500	0.500	40.00	450	
7	\neg	1	060'0	30.00	350	0.600	0.500	0.300	30.00	350	
8	Container, Contamination	1	0.243	54.43	0	0.762	0.483	0.660	54.43	0	
6	Counter, Scintillation	1	1.255	181.44	200	1.829	0.711	0.965	181.44	500	
10		1	1.000	136.08	200	0.914	0.483	2.266	136.08	200	
=	Freezer #3	1	0.365	19.34	200	0.610	0.450	1.331	19.34	200	
12	2 Freezer (-70 deg C)	1	0.150	100.00	300	0.600	0.500	0.500	100.00	300	·
13	3 Gamma Counter	1	0.173	183.00	10	0.686	0.495	0.508	183.00	10	
	_	- 1	0.000	20.00	25	0.406	0.355	0.152	20.00	25	Included in Holding Facility
		3	0.000	60.00	75	0.406	0.355	0.152	20.00	25	Included in Holding Facility
16	Incubator (1g)	1	0.142	27.22	100	0.632	0.483	0.464	27.22	100	
17	17 Incubator (5% CO2@37°C)	1	0.142	27.22	100	0.632	0.483	0.464	27.22	100	
18	18 Laminar Flow Hood	. 1	0.690	77.00	200	0.724	1.470	0.648	77.00	500	
9	19 Large Habitat Holding Facility	1	1.027	150.00	250	0.910	0.530	2.130	150.00	250	
50	20 Mass Meas. Device, Micro	1	0.075	15.00	15	0.500	0.500	0.300	15.00	15	
7	Plant Modular Habitat	3	0.000	120.00	750	0.660	0.406	0.356	40.00	250	Included in Holding Facility
22	Refrigerator	- 1	0.150	100.00	200	0.600	0.500	0.500	100.00	200	
23	23 Rhesus Modular Habitat	1	0.000	150.00	250	0.660	0.406	0.712	150.00	250	250 Included in Holding Facility
24	Small Habitat Holding Facility	1	0.750	150.00	250	0.910	0.530	2.130	150.00	250	Included in Holding Facility
25	25 Spectrophotometer (Visual, UV, IR)	1	0.099	40.00	300	0.660	0.500	0.300	40.00	300	
56											
27											
58	TOTALS FOR RACK MOUNTED EQUIPMENT		6.892	1818.41	6150						
53											
30											

Page 1

L	Ad	PAYLOAD HOTA	TOTALS			TEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS	TICS			
		2	ζ	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	FEGH	MASS	POWER	
		3		2	watte	Ε	Ε	Ē	ka	watts	REMARKS
	EQUIPMEN NAME			2	Walls						•••••••••••
:	_				1	100	200	0 054	0 03		
-	Batteries	24	0.001	5.44	7	0.020	0.023	5000	23.0		
8	Batteries, D-Cell	24	0.001	5.44	0	0.025	0.025	0.051	0.23	9	
٣	Doonler Expendables	-	0.002	0.91	0	0.152	0.102	0.102	16.0	2	
<u> </u>	+	2	0.240	40.00	0	0.600	0.500	0.400	20.00		
ľ	_	-	0.016	5.00	0	0.400	0.200	0.200	2.00		
9	Ecod (os Bat/00 day)	48	0	144.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	3.00		
<u> </u>	Food (on Dhoens/On day)	-	1	100.00	0	0.464	0.464	0.464	100.00		
α د	$\overline{}$		0.024	10.00	0	0.400	0.200	0.300	10.00		
٥	т		0.036	10.00	0	0.300	0.400	0.300	10.00		
p 5	10 Listology Kit	-	0 036		0	0.300	0.400	0.300	10.00	9	
2	Muticat	-	000	l	0					٥	
- 9		-	0 001	0.91	100	9.00	0.152	0.051	0.91	위	
7 6		-	0.750	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0	
2 3		-	0.750	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00		
- 4		26	0	1.82	0	0.076	0.152	0.051	0.07		
2 4		48	0	240.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	5.00		
2 :	Water (ea Rhesiis/90 day)	-	0	100.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	100.00		
- α	Water for cade washer (liters)	4	0.041	41.00	0	0.100	0.100	0.100	1.00		RESUPPLY AT 10% OF INITIAL LOAD
5	19 Wines Drv	_	0.001	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.050	0.10		
20	Wipes. Wet	1	0.005	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.10	٥	
2	Failed Hardware Replacements (10%)		3.239	1091.89							
22			0.810	272.97							
23	_								ļ		
24											
25	TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY ITEMS		6.548	2679.58	100						
26											
27											



L	PA	YLOAD	PAYLOAD TOTALS			TEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS	TICS			
		Ö	₹	MASS		DEPTH	WIDTH	POWER DEPTH WIDTH HEIGHT		MASS POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	E PO	kg	watts	Ε	Ε	E	ķg	watts	REMARKS
:	••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••		••••••		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:		:		
	Samples, Frozen		0.003	0.01							
Ľ	2 Samples, Ambient or Refrigerated		0.415	41.00							
(")	3 Waste, Solid		3.589	883.40							
L	4 Waste, Liquid		0.423	423 1024.13							
Ľ,	5 Failed Hardware (10%)		3.644	644 1228.99							♣
w W	6 Hardware From Changeout (2.5%)		0.911	307.25							
Ľ	4										
	8 TOTAL RETURN LAUNCH 3-A		8.985	985 3484.79							
+										-	

APPENDIX F LAUNCH PHASE 4

APPENDIX F TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX F	- Phase 4	
	Weekly Experiment Schedule	F-1
	Phased Sequence Crew Hour Requirements	F-3
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	Energy Profile	F-14
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	Hardware Requirements	F-16

			Į			ŀ							1				l		Ì	١		ĺ		Γ
PHASE)E 4	-	Ē	WEEKLY		XP	EXPERIMENT	™	Z	SC	뜻	SCHEDULE	ILE								PA	PAGE 1	OF 2	٥.
EXPERIMENT												WE	WEEK											
	E	7	3	4 5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15 1	6 1	1	8 1	9 2	0 2	122	23	24	25	26
Metabolic Balance for Calcium (a)	×	 	\vdash		×			×				×				×				_				
Bone Density (b)		×		×	×	L	×		x		X		×		×		×		×	×	_	×		×
Renal Stone Risk Factors (c)	×	×	×	Î	×	×	×	×	X	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	<u> </u>	×	×	×
Hemodynamic Atterations (d)	×	├-	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	<u> </u>	×	×	×
Duerhuthmia Assassment (a)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	$\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	×	×	×	×	×	×
Mousemissular Archite (f)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Chromosomal Aberration Study & Dosimetry (i.j)	×	┼	\vdash	┢	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Exercise Program (I)*	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×	×	×	×
Circadian Rhythm of Plasma (n)			×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×		_			
Psychosocial Support (0)	×	×	×	-×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
(a) neineartien (a)	×	├			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	×	Ľ	×	<u> </u>	×	×
Problem Solving (a)	×	 	一	-	_			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{1}{x}$	×	×	Ÿ	_×	×	×
Delayed Tyros Hynarsansitivity (f)	×	╁	1	-				×				×				×			×	_	_			
SMS Correlates (x) **	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
D. D. D. De de Control of Control	×			×		Ľ	_	_	×				×			×		-	×	\dashv	×	_	_	
EVA Work Output (ab, ac)	×	×	×		×	 	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Ä	×	×	×	×
Microbial Study (ai, aj)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$\frac{}{\times}$	×	×	`	×	×	×
Histopathogenesis of Bone Loss (CH-A)					×	၂			_	_	×				\exists		寸	寸	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	4	4	4
Sex Differences/Bone Loss (CH-B)	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	<u>×</u>	×						_	\dashv	-	-	-	4	4
Determination of Regional Blood Flow (CS-A)												-,-	×	×	×	×	\overline{x}	\overline{x}	×	*	×	×	×	×
Hemodynamic Responses (CS-B)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Adrenergic Stimulation (CS-C)						H					Ц		×	×	×	×	×	×	$\stackrel{ imes}{ imes}$	Ÿ	×	×	×	×
NOTES: Weeks 1-2 for integration of equipment	, m	• Exercis	ed es	* Exercise performed daily, not charged to life sciences	pg	uiy, n	ot ch	arge	d to li	ife sc	ienc	ės.												
																l								

PHASE 4 WEEKLY EXPERIMENT SCHEDULE

PAGE 2 OF 2

EXPERIMENT												WEEK	ᅩ											
	-	2 3	3 4	ις.	9	7	8	6	10	111	121	3 1	4 1	5 16	6 17	7 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Chronotropic Stimulation (CS-D)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Peripheral Vascular Assessment (CS-E)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Н										
Immune Response (IM-C)		-	-	<u> </u>	_								×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Muscle Loss I (MS/F-A)		_	_	ļ	_								×		×				×				×	
Muscle Loss III (MS/F-C)	×	×	×	×	ļ		×				×													
Gravity-sensitive Neurons (NS-I)													×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
			_		,																			
		\vdash																						
		<u> </u>	\vdash	<u> </u>	_																			
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NOTES: Weeks 1-2 for integration of equipment																								
	ļ			١								ı	l		l		l		l	l	l	ļ	l	1

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PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 4 - BmRP

Experiment	Hours
Experiment a b c d e f i,j * n o p q t x y,z ab,ac ai,aj	51.0 48.1 13.0 163.0 83.2 82.3 13.0 1422.0 80.0 39.0 26.0 78.0 18.0 13.0 19.2 91.0 20.8
SUB-TOTAL BmRP	838.6

^{*} Exercise, time not charged to Life Sciences

PHASED SEQUENCE CREW HOUR REQUIREMENTS

(180 Day Scenario)

Phase 4 - BRP

Experiment	Hours
CH-A CH-B IM-C MS/F-A MS/F-C NS-I CS-A CS-B CS-C CS-D CS-E Specimen Servicing	10.0 125.0 8.5 82.1 60.0 0.0 8.4 16.8 16.8 16.8 16.8 598.0
SUBTOTAL BRP	959.2
SUBTOTAL BmRP	838.6
HARDWARE SERVICE/MAIN.	156.0
TOTAL PHASE 4	1953.8

	SUIREMENTS ANIMAL					
	GENDER REQUIREMENTS HUMAN ANIMAL	ON	O Z	O <u>v</u>	Q Z	O Z
- LAUNCH 4	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HEALTHY NORMOTENSIVE	HEALTHY, ETC. NORMOTENSIVE NON-SMOKERS ANATOMY GIVES QUANTITATIVE ECHO DATA	HEALTHY (NO PREVIOUS HISTORY OF MUSCLE DISEASE)	неастну	неастну
MIX ASSESSMENT	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
SKILL MI	TASK	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP FECES COLLECTION	ECHO BLOOD COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP LBNP URINE COLLECTION	DON ACCELEROMETER DON FORCE MEAS. DEVICE	DOSIMETER/SPECTR. MAINTENANCE	PERFORM ISOKINETIC EXERCISE PERFORM AEROBIC EXERCISE PERFORM ANAEROBIC EXERCISE
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS (a,b,c)	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (d,e)	MUSCLE PHYSIOLOGY (f)	RADIATION EFFECTS/ RADIOBIOLOGY (i,j)	EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 4

	SKIL	SKILL MIX ASSESSMENI - LAUNCH 4	ENI - LAUNCH 4		
DISCIPLINE TITLE	TASK	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	GENDER REC HUMAN	REQUIREMENTS N ANIMAL
ENDOCRINOLOGY/ FLUID ELECTROLYTES (n)	URINE COLLECTION S SAMPLE PREP VENOUS PRES.	NONE (SKILLED)	НЕАLТНҮ	ON	
BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH (o,p,q)	DATA PUNCH (COMPUTER QUEST.)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE	ON	
(t)	ISOTOPE INJECTION SAMPLE PREP	NONE (SKILLED)	НЕАLTHY	ON	
NEUROSCIENCE (x)	OCULAR NYSTAGMUS (OPERATION OF QUALITY CONTROL & DISPLAY SYSTEM)	NONE (SKILLED)	HEALTHY (NORMAL VESTIBULAR RESPONSES SUBJ. WITH EXTREME SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SPACE MOTION SICK- NESS NOT ACCEPTABLE)	ON	
PHARMACOKINETICS (y,z)	URINE COLLECTION SAMPLE PREP STD LAB EQUIPMENT OPERATION DRUG ADM	NONE (SKILLED)	НЕАLTHY	ON	

SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 4

	REQUIREMENTS N ANIMAL			YES 4 MALE (CH-A) 4 MALE 4 FEMALE (CH-B)
	GENDER RE HUMAN	ON	O _Z	
INI - LAUNCH 4	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HEALTHY (NON-SMOKERS)	NONE	ADULT 4 RHESUS MONKEYS
L MIX ASSESSMENI - LAUNCH	SCIENCE	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
SKILL	TASK	REBR. DEVICE BMMD SAMPLE PREP ALFE OPERATION	SAMPLE COLLECTION PHOTOMICROGRAPH OPERATION INCUBATOR OPERATION	ANIMAL SURGERY TISSUE COLLECTION URINE COLLECTION PHOTON ABSORPTION FECAL COLLECTION BLOOD COLLECTION
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	PULMONARY PHYSIOLOGY (ab,ac,)	MICROBIOLOGY (ai,aj)	CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS (CH-A, CH-B)

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SKILL MIX ASSESSMENT - LAUNCH 4

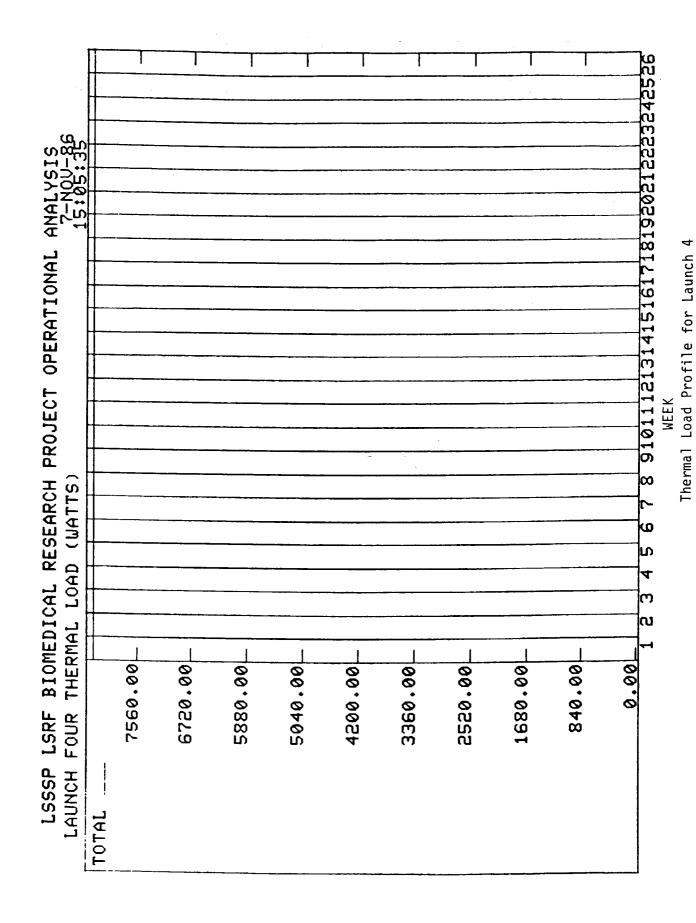
BEOLIBEMENTS	ANIMAL	YES ADULT MALES	ON	YES ADULT MALE RATS	O
GENDER BE	- a l				·
	SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	HEALTHY 4 RHESUS MONKEYS	HEALTHY 12 RATS	24 RATS (A) 24 RATS (C)	HEALTHY 2 SQUIRREL MONKEYS
	SCIENCE BACKGROUND	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)	NONE (SKILLED)
	TASK	BLOOD COLLECTION ISOTOPE INJECTION SAMPLE PREP URINE COLLECTION	ANIMAL CARE	SMALL ANIMAL SURG. CLAMP-FREEZE TISSUE TISSUE FIXATION BIOCHEMICAL ANALY. OF TISSUE MEASURE CONTRACTIL PROPERTIES MONITOR EMG ACTIV.	ANIMAL CARE
	DISCIPLINE TITLE	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (CS-A, CS-B, CS-C, CS-D, CS-E)	IMMUNOLOGY (IM-C)	MUSCLE STRUCTURE & FUNCTION (MS/F-A, MS/F-C)	NEUROSCIENCE (NS-1)

F-8

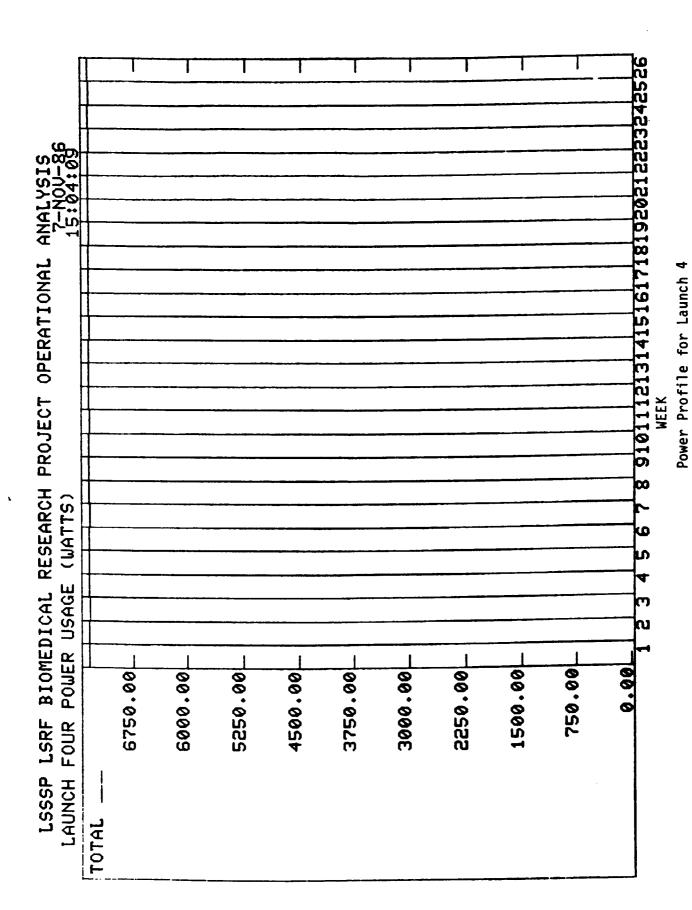
DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
RABIOBIOLO	GY.		
	SOMAL ABERRATION STUDY AND DOSIMETRY LIFE SCIENCES SUBJECTS (i, j)	8	4
MUSCLE STR	UCTURE & FUNCTION		
MUSCLE	LOSS IN RATS IN MICROGRAVITY:		
I. HISTO	DLOGY/HISTOCHEMISTRY (MS/F-A)	28	0
	TRON MICROSCOPE/CONTRACTILE PERTIES (MS/F-C)	44	0
ENDOCRINO	OGY/FLUID ELECTROLYTES		
CIRCADIA SERUM E	IN RHYTHM OF PLASMA HORMONES AND LECTROLYTES DURING WEIGHTLESSNESS (n)	16	4
BEHAVIORAL	RESEARCH		
PSYCHO:	ECTIVENESS OF INDIVIDUALLY TAILORED SOCIAL SUPPORT METHODS IN ACTUAL LIGHT SETTINGS (0)	8	-
GROUP I	NTERACTION, COMPATIBILITY, AND VENESS (p)	8	-
PROBLEM	M SOLVING (q)	16	-
<u>IMMUNOLOGY</u>	Y		
DELAYE	TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY (t)	12	4
	OF SPACEFLIGHT ON IMMUNE RESPONSE; I RESPONSE TO LEUKOCYTES POSTFLIGHT	0	0
NEUROSCIEN	NCE		
SMS COF	RRELATES (x)	8	-
VESTIBU	RY OF FUNCTION OF GRAVITY-SENSITIVE LAR NERVE NEURONS IN EARTH'S GRAVITY XPOSURE TO MICROGRAVITY (NS-I)	4	-

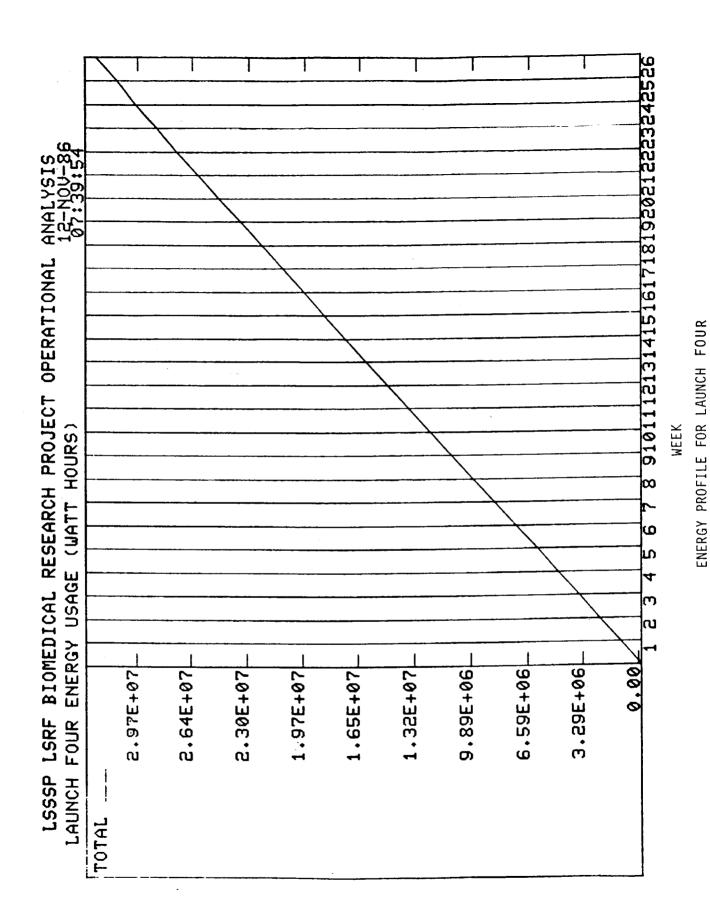
DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>OPERATOR</u>	SUBJECT
CALCIUM HOME	<u>OSTASIS</u>		
	BALANCE FOR CALCIUM AND OTHER ED CONSTITUENTS (a)	16	16
BONE DENSIT	TY MEASUREMENTS (b)	20	8
MEASUREME	ENTS OF RENAL STONE RISK FACTORS (c)	8	8
HISTOPATHO MICROGRAV	OGENESIS OF BONE LOSS IN (ITY (CH-A)	20	-
SEX DIFFERE SKELETAL S	NCES IN LOSS OF BONE FROM DIFFERENT ITES (CH-B)	24	-
CARDIOVASCUL	AB		
FULL ASSESS ALTERATION	SMENT OF HEMODYNAMIC NS (d)	40	16
DYSRHYTHM	IIA ASSESSMENT (e)	24	8
	SPACEFLIGHT ON CARDIOVASCULAR RHESUS MONKEYS:		
	NDOCRINE RESPONSE WITH DETERMINAT ONAL BLOOD FLOW (CS-A)	TION '30	0
II. HEMODYN CHANGE	NAMIC RESPONSES TO VOLUME S (CS-B)	18	0
RESPON	AND REGIONAL HEMODYNAMIC SES TO ADRENERGIC STIMULATION AND DE (CS-C)	24	0
	C AND CORONARY RESPONSE WITH AND JT CHRONOTROPIC STIMULATION (CS-D)	28	0
	EHENSIVE CARDIAC AND PERIPHERAL _AR ASSESSMENT (CS-E)	24	0
MUSCLE PHYSIO	LOGY		
MEASUREME ACTIVITY (f)	ENT OF INFLIGHT NEUROMUSCULAR	30	15
EXERCISE PR	ROGRAM FOR SPACEFLIGHT (I)	8	8

DISCIPLINE	NAME	<u>O</u> F	PERATOR	SUBJECT
PHARMACOKINET		NO EVALUATION	40	0
OF MODERN N DRUG MONITO	ACOKINETICS IN SPACE A ION-INVASIVE METHODS F DRING (y, z)	OR CLINICAL	16	8
PULMONARY PHYS	SIOLOGY			
EVALUATE EV RESPONSE (a	A WORK OUTPUT AND CA b, ac)	RDIOVASCULAR	24	16
MICROBIOLOGY				
CREWMEMBE STUDY (ai, aj)	R AND SPACE STATION MI	CROBIAL	16	8
	TOTAL TASK TOTAL GENER	DIC .	522 336	123 0
		INTEGRATED	80 938	0 123



F-12





F-14

			STOWAGE (0.75 m3)			39	JSC or ARC STOWAGE
			SMALL HABITAT HOLDING FACILITY INCLUDES: 3 Plant Modular Habitats 3 Habitat Monitoring	Systems		86	WASSIGNED JSC of ARC STOWAGE
			STOWACE (0.75 m3)			37	VARE
			LARGE HABITAT HOLDING FACILITY INCLUDES:	2 Rhesus Modular Habitats		36	RACK EQUIVALENTS - JSC/ARC SHARED HARDWARE
						35	
RED BLOOD CELL COUNTER	LOW POWER MICHOSCOPE	SAMPLE PREP DEVICE	ROTATOR	MASS SPECTROMETER	GAS CHTOMATOGRAPH	34	HARDWARE
						33	= JSC or ARC HARDWARE

	PA	PAYLOAD TO	TOTALS			TEM CHAF	ITEM CHARACTERISTICS	LICS			
		ΩTY	TON	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	m no	kg	watts	ш	ш	ш	kg	watts	REMARKS
	•••••••	••••	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	•••••	••••••••••••••
اردِ	Counter, Red Blood Cell	1	0.034	45.36	20	0.537	0.483	0.133	45.36	50	
। छ।	Gas Chromatograph	1	0.200	25.00	100	0.800	0.500	0.500	25.00	100	
ابد	Habitat monitoring system	4	000.0	80.00	100	0.660	0.406	0.356	20.00	25	Included in Holding Facility
~=	HRF Terminal	1	0.112	22.68	15	0.508	0.483	0.457	22.68	15	
	Large Habitat Holding Facility	7	0.750	300.00	200	0.910	0.530	2.130	150.00	250	
	Mass Spectrometer	ı	0.075	40.00	150	0.500	0.500	0.300	40.00	150	
	Microscope, Low Power	ŀ	0.013	7.26	100	0.229	0.190	0.305	7.26	100	
	Plant Modular Habitat	3	0.000	120.00	750	0.660	0.406	0.356	40.00	250	250 Included in Holding Facility
Ψ.	Rhesus Modular Habitat	7	0.382	300.00	200	0.660	0.406	0.712	150.00	250	250 Included in Holding Facility
	Rotator	1	0.125	40.82	220	0.508	0.483	0.508	40.82	220	
	11 Sample Prep. Dev., Fluid X-fer	1	0.179	11.33	150	609.0	0.483	0.609	11.33	150	
	Small Habitat Holding Facility	l l	1.027	150.00	250	0.910	0.530	2.130	150.00	250	
I -	TOTALS FOR RACK MOUNTED EQUIPMENT	_	2.898	1142.45	2885	-					
,											

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	ŗ	7475	SALS		-	I S I S	I EM CHARACI ERISTICS	3			
		αIV	VOL	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	-Reod	ľ	kg	watts	E	E	E	ka	watts	REMARKS
			:	_		:	:::	•••••	••••••		
•	Agar Plates	1116	ြ	50.62	0	0.076	0.076	0.016	0.05	0	
2 Agar	Agar Strips	754	0.001	398.87	0	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.53	0	
Т	Blood Collection Disposables	2160	0.027	122.45	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	0	
T	Blood Collection Reusables	-	ိ	1.36	0	0.305	0.305	0.305	1.36	0	
T	Camera, 35 mm	1	0.010	1.50	0	0.200	0.200	0.250	1.50	0	
1	Camera. Polaroid	1	0.00	1.00	0	0.100	0.150	0.150	1.00	0	
1	Cation Exchange Resin Kit	3	0.005	0.41	0	0.102	0.076	0.076	0.14	0	
8 Cell	Cell Culture Expendables	24	0.079	41.76	0	0.127	0.254	0.102	1.74	0	
t	Cell Handling Accessories	24	0.011	16.33	0	0.152	0.102	0.029	0.68	0	
┰	Computer Stimulus Control	-	0.033	14.97	80	0.424	0.434	0.178	14.97	80	
	Cr51 Tagging Kit/Shield	2	0.100	0.11	0	1.408	0.279	0.254	0.05		
_	Display, Venous Press Recorder	-	0.004	2.27	25	0.305	0.051	0.229	2.27	25	
	Elisa Analysis Chemicals	3	0.001		0	0.076	0.254	0.052	0.00	0	
	Flisa Reader	-	0.030	15.87	0	0.229	0.200	0.050	15.87	0	
-	Fyans Blue Dve Injection Kit	144	0.028		0	0.051	0.051	0.076	0.08	0	
	Exomt Control and Data Interface	-	0.091	11.34	120	0.610	0.483	0.310	11.34	120	
		5	0.125		0	0.500	0.500		2.00	0	
_	Filter Kit Millioore	-	0.028		0	0.305	0.305			0	
19 Filters	rs Millipore	36	0.001		0	0.076	0.076	900.0	0.00	0	
Fixa		-	0.120	20.00	0	0.600	0.500		20.00	0	
21 Food	Food (ea. Rat/90 day)	48	0.240	١.		0.173	0.170	0.170		0	
-	Food (ea. Rhesus/90 day)	2	0.200	ll		0.464	0.464	1	우		
	Helmet Assembly	1	0.046	5.23		0.470	0.310	İ			
	Helmet Interface Box	1	0.023			0.457	0.330	- 1		3	
	Helmet Restraint	1	0.000			0.076	0.076	0.025	1		
	Heparin Lock Kit	140	0.013		٥	0.203	0.076	- 1			
_	lodine Isotope Kit/Shield	9	0.100	1.00	0	0.455	0.483	0.455	0.17		
	Isotope Kit, Fe59/Shield	4	0.100		0	0.455	0.483	- 1	١		
-	Loops, Sterile	754	0.074	12.22	0	0.203	0.076	9000	١		
_	30 Mitogen Kit	24		1	٥	0.051	0.102	- 1		0	
31 Nutr	Nutrient	1	0.001	20.00	0	0.100	0.100	1	20.00		
2 Phyc	32 Phycol & P B S Consumables Kit	102	0.161	106.42	0	0.152	0.102	0.102	1.04		
33 Plan	Plant Care Kit	1	0.010		0	0.215	0.215				
	Plant Care Kit	1	0.010	1	0	0.215	0.215	ျ			
	Plant Harvesting Kit	_	0.016	5.00	0	0.400	0.200			0	
	Plant Harvesting Kit	-	0.016		0	0.400	0.200				
	Radioisotopes/ Shielding	_	0.100		0	0.455	0.483	0.455		0	
_	Reagent Kit. Red Cell Mass	4	0.001	0.36	0	0.076	0.051	0.051		0	
	Reticulocyte Smear Kit	4	0.001	0.36	0	0.076	0.076		0.09	0	
	Reuter Microbiology Air Sampler		0.00	1.45	20	0.203	0.152	0.152	1.45	20	
	Rodent Veterinary Kit	_	0.016	5.00	0	0.400	0.200	0.200	5.00	0	
	Sample Swabs and Sample Tubes	1080	0	2	0	0.025	0.025				
	Seed Planting Kit		0.016	5.00	150	0.400	0.200	0.200	5.00	150	
		•	9100		150	0070	0000			450	

	PA	PAYLOAD TOT	OTALS		-	ITEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS.	TICS			
		ğ	₹	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Read	공	Ş	watts	Ε	Ε	ш	kg	watts	REMARKS
			:		•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	
45		-	0.003	3.27	0	0.368	0.211	0.044	3.27	0	
46		20	0.001	500.00	0	0.010	0.010	0.010	10.00	0	Included in Holding Facility
47	Specimens	48	0.000	24.00	0				0.50	0	0 Included in Holding Facility
48	Specimens (Rhesus)	2	0.000	4.00	0				2.00		0 Included in Holding Facility
49		1	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0	
50		-	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	٥	
51		-	000.0	0.68	0	0.102	0.051	0.051	0.68	0	
52		120	0.000	0.54	0	0.025	0.076	0.00	0.00	0	
53	Tubes, Blood Collection	1080	0.013	61.13	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	0.06		
54	Tubes, Blood Collection, Spares	108	0.001	6.11	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	0.06	٥	
55	55 Venous Pressure Disposables	156	0.002	8.83	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	0.06	9	
56	56 Water (ea. Rat/90 day)	48	0.240	240.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	5.00	°	
57	Water (ea. Rhesus/90 day)	2	0.010	200.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	100.00	٥	
28	58 Water for Plants (liters)	400	0.400	400.00	0	0.100	0.100	0.100	1.00	0	
59	59 Wipes. Drv	-	0.001	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.050	0.10		
09	Wipes, Wet	+	0.002	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.10	0	
61	Failed Hardware Replacements (10%)		3.797	1424.3							
62			0.949	356.1							
63											
64											
65	TOTALS FOR STOWED ITEMS		9.815	3362.26	625						
99											
67											

Page 2

	PA	VLOAD :	PAYLOAD TOTALS		<u> </u>	TEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS	TICS				
		ē	⋛	MASS	POWER	POWER DEPTH WIDTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER		_
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Peod	E E	ka	watts	Ε	Ε	Ε	kg	watts	REMARKS	
:		•	•	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	:	:	:		••••••••••••••••••••••••	
1 Sa	Samples, Frozen		0.003	0.01								
2 Sa	2 Samples, Ambient or Refrigerated		0.414	41.00								
3 W.	3 Waste, Solid		3.589	883.40								
4 W.	4 Waste, Liquid		0.423	0.423 1024.13								
5 Ha	5 Habitat monitoring system (Rhesus)	-	0.00	20.00	25	0.406	0.355	0.152	20.00	25	25 Included in Holding Facility	
6 R	6 Rhesus Modular Habitat	-	0.000	150.00	250				150.00	250	250 Included in Holding Facility	
7 Sp	7 Specimens (Rats)	48	0.000	24.00	0				0.50		Transported in modular habitats	
8 Sp	8 Specimens (Rhesus)	-	0.000	2.00	0				2.00		Transported in modular habitats	
9 Fa	9 Failed Hardware (10%)		3.797	3.797 1424.26								
10 Ha	10 Hardware From Changeout (2.5%)		0.949	356.07								
11												
12 TC	12 TOTAL LAUNCH 4 RETURN		9.174	9.174 3924.87								_
13												
14												_

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LAUNCH 4 RESUPPLY - REFERENCE MISSION OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS DOCUMENT

Ш	4	PAYLOAD	TOTALS			TEM CHAI	ITEM CHARACTERISTICS	TICS				
		аIV	Y VOL	MASS	POWER	DEPTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER		Γ
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Regd	٥	kg	watts	ш	Ε	Ε	kg	watts	REMARKS	
:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	Ŀ	• • • • • • • •	••••••	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	•••••	••••••	•	:
-	Agar Plates	1116	0.103		0	0.076	0.076	0.016	0.05	0		
~	Agar Strips	754		398.87	0	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.53	0		Γ
က	Blood Collection Disposables	2160		122.45	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	0.06	0		
4	Blood Collection Reusables	_		1.36	0	0.305	0.305	0.305	1.36	0		
വ	Cation Exchange Resin Kit	3		0.41	0	0.102	0.076	0.076	0.14	0		
ဖ	Cell Handling Accessories	102	L	69	0	0.152	0.102	0.029	0.68	0		
_	Elisa Analysis Chemicals	3		00.0	0	0.076	0.254	0.052	00.0	0		
8	Evans Blue Dye Injection Kit	144		11.61	0	0.051	0.051	0.076	0.08	0		Γ
၈	Expmt Control and Data Interface		0.091	11.34	120	0.610	0.483	0.310	11.34	120		П
9	_	5	_	•	0	0.500		0.100	2.00	0		
=	Filter Kit, Millipore		0.028		0	0.305		0.305	0.23	0		Г
12	Filters, Millipore	36	L	0.16	0	0.076		900.0	0.00	0		Γ
73	Fixation		0.120	ľ	0	0.600		0.400	20.00	0		Γ
7		48		144.00	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	3.00	0		
15	Food (ea. Rhesus/90 day)	2	L	"	0	0.464		0.464	100.00	0	¥ ···	Γ
4		140			0	0.203		900.0	0.07	0		Γ
17	Isotope Kit, Fe59/Shield	4	<u>_</u>		0	0.455		0.455	0.09	0		Т
8	Loops, Sterile	754			0	0.203		900.0	0.02	0		T
19	Mitogen Kit	24	L		0	0.051		0.192	0.52	0		Π
20		_	0.001		0	0.100		0.100	20.00	0		Γ
2	1	102		10	0	0.152		0.102	1.04	0		Γ
22	_	_	0.016		0	0.400		0.200	5.00	0		Π
23		1		5.00	0	0.400		0.200	5.00	0		Γ
24		_			0	0.455	.	0.455	1.00	0		Г
25		4		İ	0	0.076		0.051	0.09	0		
56		4			0	0.076		0.013	0.09	0		Γ
27	$\overline{}$	1080		2	0	0.025		0.076	0.05	0		Γ
28			0.003		0	0.368	9	0.044	3.27	0		
59			0.754	- 1	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0		
30	Stowage (Expendables)	-	0.754	300.00	0	0.910	0.910	0.910	300.00	0		П
31		120		- 1	0	0.025	0.076	0.00	0.00	0		
32	Tubes, Blood Collection	1080		61	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	0		
33	Venous Pressure Disposables	156		- 1	0	0.013	0.013	0.076	90.0	0		
34	34 Water (ea. Rat/90 day)	48		- 1	0	0.173	0.170	0.170	2.00	0		
35	35 Water (ea. Rhesus/90 day)	7			0	0.173	0.170	0.170	100.00	0		
36	36 Water for Plants (liters)	400		400.00	0	0.100	0.100	0.100	1.00	0		
37	37 Wipes, Dry	•	0.001	0.10	0	0.150	0.100	0.050	0.10	0		ŀ
38	38 Wipes, Wet	-	0.00		0	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.10	0		Π
39	Failed Hardware Replacements (10%)		4.172	1699.4								Γ
9	Hardware For Changeout (2.5%)		1.043	424.9								Τ
4												
42												П
5	TOTALS FOR RESUPPLY II EMS		3.757	2751.56	120		1	1				٦
4												٦
												i

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	PΑ	YLOAD	PAYLOAD TOTALS			TEM CHARACTERISTICS	ACTERIS'	SOL				
		ď	₫	MASS	POWER	POWER DEPTH WIDTH HEIGHT	MIDTH	HEIGHT	MASS	POWER		
	EQUIPMENT NAME	Regd	B E	ķg	watts	ε	Ε	Ε	kg	watts	REMARKS	
••••		•		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••		
Sample	Samples, Frozên		0.123	20.00								
Sample	2 Samples, Ambient or Refrigerated		0.439	45.00								
Naste,	3 Waste, Solid		3.589	883.40								
Naste,	4 Waste, Liquid		0.423	0.423 1024.13								
labita	5 Habitat monitoring system (Rhesus)	-	0.000	20.00	25	0.406	0.355	0.152	20.00	25	25 Included in Holding Facility	
Phesus	6 Rhesus Modular Habitat	-	0.000	150.00	250				150.00	250	250 Included in Holding Facility	
Specin	7 Specimens (Rats)	48	0.000	24.00	0				0.50			_
Specim	8 Specimens (Rhesus)	1	0.000	2.00	0				2.00			
-ailed	9 Failed Hardware (10%)		3.797	3.797 1424.26								
Hardwa	110 Hardware From Changeout (2.5%)		0.949	356.07								
OTAL	12 TOTAL LAUNCH 4-A RETURN		9.320	9.320 3948.86								

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Washington, DC 20546		14. Sponsoring A	gency Code
16. Abstract The Space Station will be	constructed during the	next decade a	s an
orbiting, low-gravity, permanent multitude of research opportunity pressurized research laboratory effects of long-term exposure to the results of these studies with environment on basic life procesures in space. This document establishes the Life Sciences Research Facilians and the stable of the stable of the search facilians are stable of the search facilians and the search facilians are search facilians.	tly facility. The faci- ties for many different will allow life scient o microgravity on human ll increase our underst sses and ensure the saf initial operational rec	lity will pro- users. The ists to study s, animals, a anding of thi ety of man's	the nd plants. s foreign long-term
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